

Public Health Reports

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No. 50.

UNITED STATES.

Quarantine regulations for domestic ports to prevent the introduction of plague from Santos and Oporto.

[Circular No. 143.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. M. H. S.,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1899.

To United States consular officers, masters and owners of vessels, national, State, and local quarantine officers, and others:

In view of the officially reported prevalence of plague in Santos, Brazil, and Oporto, Portugal, and the local conditions at these ports, the following regulations, relating to vessels arriving therefrom at ports of the United States, are hereby promulgated. This circular will remain in force until thirty days after the official announcement of the cessation of plague in said cities. The regulations for domestic ports regarding plague, promulgated by Department circular of January 18, 1897, are embodied herein in full. Attention is called to the fact that all vessels from Santos and Oporto are to be subjected to the following requirements:

TREATMENT OF VESSELS FROM SANTOS AND OPORTO.

1. Place vessel in quarantine in anchorage sufficiently remote from the nearest land or other vessel to prevent the escape of rats by swimming.
2. Pilots bringing in vessels from these ports, if they go aboard the vessel, will be detained in quarantine a sufficient time to cover the

period of incubation of the disease, if in the opinion of the quarantine officer said pilots have been exposed to infection, and their dunnage, if any, disinfected.

3. In inspecting vessels from these ports, the personnel of the vessel shall be inspected after the removal of all clothing which will interfere with a thorough examination of all glandular regions, including axillary, inguinal, and cervical.

4. Remove all passengers from the vessel and all of the crew save those necessary to care for her. Place the sick, if any, in hospital and carefully isolate those specially suspected. Segregate the remainder in small groups. No communication shall be held between these groups. Those believed to be especially capable of conveying infection must not enter the barracks (place of detention) until they are bathed and furnished with sterile clothing; nor shall any material capable of conveying infection be taken into the barracks, especially food that may be contaminated.

5. All occupants of the steerage must be bathed and their clothing disinfected.

6. All baggage, including hand baggage, and effects accompanying steerage passengers and crew, must be disinfected.

7. No article from the vessel shall be admitted to the barracks before the disinfection of said article.

8. *Preliminary disinfection.*—After removal of the personnel as above, a preliminary disinfection of all accessible parts of the vessel must be performed with sulphur dioxide. This preliminary disinfection should be started in the morning in order that a water guard, in small boats, may be placed around the vessel to detect and destroy any escaping rats. (See Note.) No person with an abrasion or open sore shall be allowed to engage in handling vessel or cargo.

9. The water supply must be changed without delay, the casks or tanks disinfected by steam or 10 per cent solution of potassium permanganate, and, after thorough rinsing, refilled from a source of undoubted purity, or the water supplied must have been recently boiled.

10. Nothing shall be thrown overboard from the vessel, not even deck sweepings. Such material shall be burned in the furnace or in a place specially designated, but not in the galley.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection of vessels from these ports shall be as follows:

DISINFECTION OF IRON VESSELS.

11. (a) *With cargo.*—After twelve hours' exposure to sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent per volume strength, generated by an approved furnace, or twenty-four hours' exposure to 5 per cent per volume strength, generated by pots, the upper 4 to 6 foot layer of cargo may be removed

and placed on lighters exposed to the sun; this process of disinfection and removal of successive layers to be continued until hold is empty.

12. Where it can be procured in sufficient quantity, liquefied sulphur dioxide may be used in the disinfection of cargoes, holds, and living apartments, it being borne in mind that it will be necessary to employ 2 pounds of this material in lieu of 1 pound of sulphur where indicated in the above regulations.

13. No person shall be allowed on the vessel or around the cargo with bare feet, and the use of gloves in handling the cargo or dead vermin is advised.

14. All merchandise placed on lighters, although covered with tarpaulins at night and during foul weather, should be freely exposed to the sun and air during the day and in good weather for one week.

15. (b) *Without cargo.*—After mechanical cleansing, the hold must be thoroughly washed with an acid solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 800, applied under pressure to all surfaces by means of a hose, followed by sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent per volume strength, for twenty-four hours, or 5 per cent per volume strength for forty-eight hours.

16. The water ballast of a vessel coming from these ports should be discharged at sea, or if discharged in fresh or brackish water must be previously disinfected, the tanks to be flushed and refilled with sea water or disinfected.

HOLDS OF WOODEN VESSELS.

17. For a wooden vessel the treatment is the same as for iron vessels, except that the exposure of the hold to sulphur dioxide, 10 per cent per volume strength, must precede the washing with bichloride in the empty vessel, and this exposure must be forty-eight hours in wooden vessels without cargo, or if only 5 per cent per volume strength sulphur dioxide is obtainable, the exposure must be seventy-two hours.

18. The disinfection and removal of cargo in layers shall be in the same manner as for iron vessels.

19. All solid ballast on vessels infected, or suspected of being infected, with plague to be discharged or disinfected previous to disinfection of hold; all such ballast discharged in fresh water to be disinfected by saturation with or immersion in an acid solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 800.

20. Clear, hard, close-grained rock may be permitted to remain on board, but only after disinfection by immersion in an acid solution, 1 to 800 of bichloride of mercury. Ballast removed from vessels infected, or suspected of being infected, with plague must not be taken from the quarantine station.

LIVING COMPARTMENTS OF ALL VESSELS.

21. These compartments—cabin, steerage, and forecabin—shall be treated by one of the following methods (a) or (b):

(a) Twelve hours' exposure to 10 per cent per volume strength sulphur dioxide, or twenty-four hours to 5 per cent per volume strength of the same gas. After period of exposure there shall be thorough mechanical cleansing, after which the woodwork and all other exposed surfaces shall be washed with an acid solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 1,000, or a 3 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid. Fabrics which can not be removed shall be thoroughly saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 1,000, or a 3 per cent solution of pure carbolic acid.

(b) After the removal of the bedding, carpets, and furnishings, all apertures being tightly closed, the steerage, cabin, and forecabin of a vessel may be disinfected by formaldehyd gas of not less than 2 per cent per volume strength, the time of exposure to be not less than twelve hours. The gas may be generated from a mixture containing formalin 100 parts, calcium chloride or sodium nitrate 20 parts, and glycerin 10 parts. The gas is evolved from this solution by heating it in a special boiler, autoclave, or formaldehyd generator. One liter of a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyd gas will evolve about 1,425 liters (50.1 cubic feet) of the gas at 20° C. (68° F.), and will be sufficient for 71 cubic meters (2,505.5 cubic feet) of space. After the disinfection of apartments, steerage, cabin, and forecabin by formaldehyd gas, the latter may be neutralized by ammonia gas, evolved from water of ammonia by heat or by evaporation from water of ammonia sprinkled on the floor.

Bedding, fabrics, and carpets must be removed and disinfected in the manner described for personal effects of passengers and crew.

PERSONAL EFFECTS OF PASSENGERS AND CREW.

22. Clothing, bedding, and other articles shall be disinfected by one of the following methods:

(a) For articles not injured by steam by exposure to steam at a temperature of 100° to 102° C. for thirty minutes after such temperature has been reached in a special chamber. Disinfection by steam is not allowed in the hold or forecabin.

(b) By boiling for fifteen minutes, all articles to be submerged.

(c) By thorough saturation in a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 1,000, drying being allowed before washing.

(d) Sulphur fumigation of personal effects, when other methods are unavailable, may be used in a closed compartment, with exposure of twenty-four hours if 5 per cent per volume strength, or twelve hours if 10 per cent per volume is used.

(e) By formaldehyd gas, used in the ordinary jacketed steam disinfecting chamber when the latter is provided with a vacuum apparatus and special apparatus for generating and applying the gas. Following is the method of using formaldehyd gas in the steam chamber:

23. *Use of formaldehyd in steam chamber.*—Raise and maintain the temperature of the chamber at 90° C. by the use of steam in the jacket.

The number of cubic centimeters in the formalin mixture to be used may be found by dividing the capacity of the chamber in liters by 4. For example, a chamber of 2,500 liters capacity would require 625 c.c. of the mixture. The time of exposure should not be less than thirty minutes. Clothing, bedding, etc., thus disinfected should be exposed *in situ* to equal amount of ammonia gas generated by the special apparatus attached to the chamber, using one-half as much water of ammonia as formalin. The quantity of water of ammonia required for neutralization after the above-named methods is one-half liter (0.52 quart) of water of ammonia for each liter (1.04 quarts) of formalin.

24. Cooking and eating utensils should be immersed in boiling water or steam.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF VESSELS.

Before the vessel is allowed to dock, the following precautions must be enforced:

25. After the cargo has been discharged, the vessel must be submitted to a disinfection of all parts simultaneously by sulphur dioxide gas of 5 per cent per volume strength for not less than twenty-four hours in order to insure destruction of all animal life aboard. The remains of all rats and vermin should be gathered and burned, and the place where gathered subsequently disinfected with bichloride solution.

26. Rats must not be handled with bare hands.

27. The vessel must then be kept under observation a sufficient length of time to satisfy the quarantine officer that all are destroyed, and a new crew, or a crew that has passed the period of observation, should be provided.

DETENTION OF PERSONNEL.

28. If practicable, anti-pest serum should be used as a preventive measure on all the personnel of any vessel arriving with a history of sickness of a suspicious character on board during the voyage.

29. The personnel of vessel shall be detained under observation fifteen days from the last possible exposure to infection.

30. The people detained shall be inspected by the physician twice daily, and under his constant surveillance, and no intercourse will be allowed between different groups while in quarantine.

31. No direct communication shall be allowed between any person detained in quarantine and anyone not in quarantine, except through the quarantine officer, or by his order, through his agents.

32. The water and food supply will be strictly guarded to prevent contamination, and issued to each group separately.

33. Food of a simple character sufficient in quantity, thoroughly cooked, shall be issued to those detained in quarantine.

34. Cleanliness of quarters and of persons shall be enjoined and enforced daily. Disinfection shall be used where there is any possibility of infection.

35. Water-closets, urinals, privies, or troughs shall be provided, and their contents disinfected before they are discharged.

36. In any group in which plague appears the sick will be immediately isolated in hospital, and the remaining persons in the group shall be bathed and their effects be disinfected, then removed to other quarters, if possible, and the compartment disinfected.

37. No direct communication shall be allowed between the physician and attendants of the hospital and those detained in quarantine in barracks.

38. No persons shall be discharged from quarantine until fifteen days have elapsed since the last exposure to infection and a final disinfection of such effects as were taken to barracks.

39. No convalescent from plague shall be discharged from quarantine until after a sufficient time has elapsed to insure his freedom from infection.

40. The body of no person dead of plague shall be allowed to pass through quarantine. The body should be cremated, if practicable. If not, it should be wrapped, without preliminary washing, in a sheet saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury, 1 to 500, and buried, surrounded by caustic lime.

WALTER WYMAN,

Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.

Approved:

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—Officers of the Marine-Hospital Service at national quarantine stations state that it is not uncommon on wooden vessels, especially those recently engaged in the grain trade, to gather up, after disinfection of the hold with sulphur, a washtub full of dead rats; generally from alongside the keelson, where they have apparently gone to avoid the fumes of the sulphur, which rise while hot and sink upon cooling.

In using the pot plan of disinfection it is customary to place the pots between decks, or, where there is only one deck, to elevate the pots on piled-up ballast, allowing the fumes while hot to reach the upper part of the hold, and, as they cool, to sink, thus avoiding the checking of the fire in the pot until the maximum amount of sulphur may be burned.

So far as present knowledge goes, the most available method of killing rats in any ship is by sulphur fumes, and this may be done with reasonable certainty if the quantity of sulphur burned and the period of exposure to the gas complies with the present United States quarantine regulations, which, stated briefly, are as follows:

Four and one-half pounds of sulphur burned in an iron pot to each 1,000 cubic feet of space for both wooden and iron vessels, the period of exposure to the fumes to be in the case of wooden vessels, empty, forty-eight hours; iron vessels, empty, twenty-four hours; wooden vessels, with cargo, seventy-two hours; iron vessels, with cargo, twenty-four hours.

Generally speaking, when gas is generated in 10 per cent per volume by a specially devised furnace, one-half the exposure above stated will be sufficient to accomplish the results desired.

Precautions against plague adopted by the Louisiana State board of health.

[Report of quarantine committee adopted at special meeting of the board Friday, December 8, 1899, with amendments suggested by the president.]

Your committee on quarantine beg to submit the following:

Whereas, the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS issued by the United States Marine-Hospital Service show that the bubonic plague, which has prevailed in India for some time, shows a mortality of 164,083 deaths in 220,907 cases, and that

Therefore, it being known that the steamship *Willowdene* is shortly due in this port with a cargo of coffee from Santos, Brazil, where the plague now exists, your committee would recommend that the *Willowdene* and all other vessels from plague-infected ports be subjected to quarantine at the Mississippi River Quarantine Station for fifteen days.

1. Vessels shall be treated in all particulars as per accompanying circular of United States Treasury Department using the furnace to force the sulphur fumes in.

2. On the fourth day they shall be again disinfected.

3. On the eighth day the upper layers of the cargo may be moved to the lighters; at night the hatches shall be closed and the sulphur fumigation of the hold repeated; this procedure shall be repeated day after day until the hold is empty.

4. The cargo shall then be allowed to come to the city on lighters.

5. When empty, the vessel shall be again thoroughly disinfected, including sulphur fumigation, and then will be allowed to come to the city.

6. The cargo shall be handled exclusively by the ship's crew, and the expense shall be borne by the vessel.

7. Should any case be developed during the detention of the vessel, additional measures will be enforced.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR NOLTE, M. D., *Chairman*.
P. M. McCUTCHON, M. D.
W. G. OWEN, M. D.

A true copy.

G. FARRAR PATTON, M. D., *Secretary*.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

ACTINOMYCOSIS IN CATTLE.

The following extracts are taken from the quarterly report of the Minnesota State board of health, June 30 to September 30, 1899:

Whereas, The State board of health of Minnesota has declared lumpy jaw, or actinomycosis, to be a contagious disease, and

Whereas, Cattle infected with this disease are quite frequently found among shipments of western cattle to the Twin City Stock Yards, and that many of these lumpy jaw cattle are often bought by parties for slaughter in the village limits of New Brighton.

Be it resolved, That all cattle thus affected and that are unloaded at the Twin City Stock Yards shall not be permitted to be taken outside of said yards other than to be loaded on cars for shipment to points outside the limits of the village of New Brighton, except on an order from the local board of health, and subject to quarantine rules and regulations governing cattle affected with a contagious disease, as

defined by chapter 233, general laws of 1897, relating to contagious diseases among domestic animals in this State.

Resolved, That this board adopt the foregoing as one of the rules and regulations of this board, and that these resolutions be posted in at least three conspicuous places in that territory over which the local board of health has jurisdiction, and that the officials of the Twin City Stock Yards be served with a copy of these regulations when printed and posted.

Adopted by the local board of health of New Brighton, September 16, 1899.

GEO. F. WRIGHT,
Health Officer.

This means, of course, that the traffickers in this kind of meat will have to find some other killing place for such cattle, and this they undoubtedly will.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BEEF.

It is altogether probable that tuberculous meat is on the market and that the amount of such will be increased unless local boards take steps to make a thorough inspection both before and after slaughter of meats to be sold in their markets.

There is a tendency amongst breeders to eliminate tuberculosis from their herds by the use of the tuberculin test. It is not at all probable that cattle reacting to the tuberculin test are destroyed, unless slaughtered under inspection. It is absolutely impossible for the State board of health to carry on such inspection all over this State with our present laws. A short time ago I was told that a buyer bought and shipped cattle that had reacted to the tuberculin test and that the meat from these animals was sold in the Minneapolis market. Of course we have no evidence that all of these animals were unfit for food, but we do know that they were in all probability not inspected at time of slaughter. It is useless to contend that a meat inspection in butcher shops, be it ever so perfect, is sufficient to exclude all the meat from tuberculous and lumpy jaw cattle, that should be condemned, and yet this was practically the position taken last winter by the commissioner of health and the meat inspector of Minneapolis; they contending that their city inspection was quite sufficient and that they wished no State interference. The attitude of the St. Paul authorities was in strong contrast to that of the Minneapolis authorities.

Another reason for a probable increase in the amount of tuberculous meat in the markets of this State, unless carefully guarded, is the influence of laws of neighboring states. No cattle for breeding or dairy purposes can be shipped into Illinois without a certificate showing that they have withstood the tuberculin test. This State ships such cattle to Illinois. What, suppose you, becomes of the rejected tuberculous animals? Undoubtedly they are killed within the State, and their meat is consumed by our citizens; and this will continue until the testing of all cattle within the State is carried on by one responsible party, or until there is a thorough system of meat inspection.

SMALLPOX.

This disease has demanded a great deal of attention. From January 1 to October 1 of this year there have been in this State 117 cases, as follows:

Locality.	Cases.	Recov- ered	Died.
St. Paul.....	21	21	0
Minneapolis.....	5	5	0
Brainerd.....	1	1	0
Austin.....	2	2	0
Appleton.....	11	11	0
Lake Shore Township.....	1	1	0
Inver Grove Township.....	8	8	0
Albany Township.....	4	4	0
Worthington.....	8	6	2
East Grand Forks.....	10	10	0
Round Lake.....	11		3
St. Cloud.....	3		0
Willmar.....	1		0
Duluth.....	1	1	0
Albert Lea.....	30	30	0

In every outbreak it has been possible to control the disease by prompt quarantine and vaccination. * * *

We have reason to be anxious for the winter with this record before us.

The resolution relating to vaccination, passed at our last meeting, has been sent to all medical health officers, to the various county superintendents, and to school boards in villages and cities. I was delayed in sending out these letters (see copies below) until August 19, because of the uncertainty to whom should be sent the second circular letter—to school boards or to superintendents of schools and teachers. It did not seem wise to send notices to medical health officers until we were ready to reach the proper school authorities also; this especially as an attempt had been made to have the transactions of our last meeting published quite generally throughout the State in July.

The following are copies of letters sent out:

AUGUST 18, 1899.

MY DEAR SIR: The following resolutions were adopted at the July meeting of the Minnesota State board of health:

In view of the fact that smallpox is prevailing to so great an extent throughout the entire country and that the danger from infection will be increased as cold weather comes on, therefore be it

Resolved, That all schools throughout the State, at the fall opening, must require a certificate of vaccination before admitting a pupil.

In view of the fact that infectious diseases are more prevalent during the winter than summer; that the schools are the frequent source of infection; that it is to the interests of the schools, as well as the public at large, to exclude infectious diseases so far as possible from the school-room, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State board of health make a special effort to secure the aid of all teachers in detecting and excluding children suffering from infectious diseases from the schools. That the board express itself as willing to give instructions, by lectures or otherwise, to teachers at summer schools, normal or other places where teachers meet

together, in the methods of recognizing infectious diseases in their early stages, thus aiding them in becoming active sanitarians.

All children now in school not vaccinated should be persuaded so far as possible to produce a vaccination certificate.

I trust you will appreciate the importance of teachers joining with us in trying to control infectious diseases. Especially are smallpox, chicken pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and measles apt to be disseminated by school children. It seems to me that teachers should be most active sanitarians, for it is to their interest, looked at from the humanitarian as well as from the selfish point of view, to prevent the spread of disease through schools.

Respectfully,

H. M. BRACKEN,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

AUGUST 18, 1899.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Smallpox is still prevalent in the State. It is very important, therefore, that all children should be vaccinated before admission to school this fall. At the July meeting of this board the following resolution was passed and this has been quite generally printed in papers throughout the State:

In view of the fact that smallpox is prevailing to so great an extent throughout the entire country and that the danger from infection will be increased as cold weather comes on, therefore be it

Resolved, That all schools throughout the State, at the fall opening, must require a certificate of vaccination before admitting a pupil.

I hope you will do all you can to see that this regulation is carried out.

Respectfully,

H. M. BRACKEN,
Secretary and Executive Officer.

* * * * *

The following is an interesting table as showing the effect of vaccination upon the mortality from smallpox. The death rate per 1,000,000 inhabitants is given:

Locality.	Vaccination—	
	Before.	After.
Sweden.....	2,050	158
Trieste.....	14,046	182
Austria.....	3,005	311
Moravia.....	5,402	255
Silesia.....	5,812	188
Prussia.....	3,321	56
Berlin.....	3,422	176
Copenhagen.....	3,128	286

It would seem from the reading of the following section of the Minnesota law:

That every person being the parent or guardian, or having the care, custody, or control of any minor or other person, shall, to the extent of any means, power, or authority of said parent, guardian, or other person that could properly be used or exerted for such purpose, cause and procure such minor or person under control to be so promptly, frequently, and effectively vaccinated that such minor or individual should not take or be liable to take the smallpox.

That the intention was to throw some responsibility on parents and guardians, as well as upon the board of health, in the enforcement of vaccination. In no case, so far as I can learn, has a local board of health refused to support the State board in this matter. In the event of an outbreak of smallpox in any locality where our resolution has been disregarded, demoralization that will certainly follow in the whole community, including schools, will not rest upon either the local or State board of health.

There is a point not generally appreciated as applying to the vaccination of school children. In the event of smallpox appearing to any extent in any place, schools where vaccination has not been enforced will naturally be demoralized to a much greater extent than schools where vaccination has been quite general.

To remind you of the inconvenience of smallpox, let me give the following facts with regard to the cost of two of these outbreaks :

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Cases.....	1	10
Cost of quarantine.....	0	\$472. 00
Cost of guards.....	0	295. 00
Cost of nurses.....	\$127. 00	179. 00
Cost of provisions.....	46. 00	621. 71
Cost of medical attendance.....	200. 00	181. 30
Cost of medicines.....	37. 95	67. 00
Other expenses.....	129. 00	735. 00
Estimated injury to business.....	0	5, 000. 00
	539. 95	7, 551. 01

This expense, you must remember, falls upon the locality afflicted—township, village, or city.. It is a pertinent question, therefore, which is the better from an economical standpoint for any community—vaccination or nonvaccination ; protection or no protection ?

It is worthy of note that smallpox has gradually been spreading over the whole country during the past three or four years. A single case among the troops in San Francisco was sufficient to call for newspaper notice, setting this up as a possible danger. But we will not have to depend upon our returning soldiers to spread the smallpox ; it has been epidemic in many States already during the past three years ; has cost thousands of dollars directly and indirectly.

Many of the epidemics have been of a mild type, but I think it is safe to predict that with smallpox unchecked by vaccination, it will within a few years return to its virulence of years gone by, as shown in Europe.

The last annual report of the Marine-Hospital Service expresses things tersely as follows :

Smallpox is a disease so easily prevented by vaccination that the smallpox patient of to-day is scarcely deserving of sympathy, the improvements in the preparation of pure vaccine lymph having been so great that there is now little cause for fear of untoward results from

vaccination. The spread of the disease also is so easily prevented under proper management that it is a disgrace to the sanitary authorities of any State, municipality or locality, whenever this disease is permitted to get beyond control.

If the inability to manage the disease is due to the want of funds, then this lack of necessary provision is a disgrace to the legislative bodies of the State or locality infected.

Not a physician or nurse who has, so far, had to do with our various smallpox epidemics has had the disease when properly protected by vaccination. One physician who was not protected contracted smallpox and died.

If this State should be so demoralized by smallpox epidemics, let the responsibility rest where it belongs—upon the heads of those who have obstructed vaccination.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Yellow fever in Key West, Fla.

Surgeon Murray reports as follows:

KEY WEST, FLA., December 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state that Dr. J. N. Fogarty has reported 3 cases of yellow fever as occurring on November 26 and 1 case on November 30, all having occurred in two houses, the last infected, which contains about a dozen children. No other physician has made any report for about a month.

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from August 31 to December 15, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Florida:			
Key West.....	Aug. 31-Sept. 30....	859	46
	Oct. 1-Oct. 31.....	432	20
	Nov. 1-Nov. 20....	25	2
	Nov. 26.....	3	.....
	Nov. 30.....	1	.....
Miami.....	Sept. 5-Sept. 22....	2	1
	Oct. 19-Oct. 31.....	45	2
	Nov. 1-Nov. 22....	86	7
Port Tampa City.....	Sept. 4-Nov. 16....	10	1
Louisiana:			
New Orleans.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 30....	31	7
	Oct. 2-Oct. 31.....	73	9
	Nov. 3-Nov. 10....	9	4
	Nov. 26-Dec. 9....	2	.....
Maryland:			
Baltimore.....	Oct. 8.....	a 1	1
Mississippi:			
Centerville.....	Sept. 29.....	2	.....
Flora.....	Oct. 25.....	(b)	.....
Jackson.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 30....	55	8
	Oct. 31-Nov. 1....	6	1
Mississippi City.....	Sept. 1.....	1	1
	Sept. 14-Sept. 29....	26	1

a At quarantine station. b Yellow fever reported.

*Peculiar disease at Hemphill, Tex.*SHREVEPORT, LA., *December 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the inclosed clipping from The Times of this city on the 25th ultimo. The proximity of Hemphill to Shreveport caused me to write for facts to reliable parties in Hemphill. Replying, the acting postmaster, Mr. J. O. Toole, states a number of deaths have occurred, mostly among children, from what the physicians of the place pronounced to be scarlet fever and brain trouble combined. A Dr. Sutton, having contracted the disease from patients, sent to San Augustine, an adjoining county site, for a Dr. Tucker, who pronounced the disease spotted fever. Dr. Sutton died on the twelfth day of the disease. The disagreement as to the true nature of the disease caused great alarm among the inhabitants. Some people have left the town. There has been no quarantine here whatever. Hemphill is 28 miles west of Many, La., which is 76 miles south of this city, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad. Mr. Toole states positively in none of the cases was there an eruption. Also, the disease has prevailed in Hemphill and Sabine County for several months. I am rather inclined to the opinion it is cerebro-spinal meningitis that prevailed here last winter, extending in every direction, and doubtless reached Sabine County, Tex., last March or April.

Should anything develop worth the while, I will report.

Respectfully,

A. R. BOOTH,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Smallpox in Kansas.*TOPEKA, KANS., *December 8, 1899.*

SIR: Smallpox has been reported from the following places in this State. This report is for the week ended Saturday, December 2:

Arkansas City, 14 cases, 1 death; Pittsburg, 5 cases, no deaths; St. Marys, 2 cases, 1 death; Lawrence, 6 cases, no deaths; Columbus, 1 case, no deaths; Wellington, 2 cases, no deaths; Peoria, Franklin County, 1 case, no deaths.

I am not sure that all these cases are smallpox, but they are so reported by county health officers. At every place where smallpox is reported the patients are being isolated, a strict quarantine is being maintained, vaccination is recommended, and thorough disinfection after the disease has run its course.

Respectfully,

W. B. SWAN,

Secretary.

*Case of smallpox on a vessel at Baltimore.*BALTIMORE, MD., *December 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the health officer of the city of Baltimore reports to me that a case of smallpox was taken off a vessel from Punta Gorda, Fla., yesterday, and sent to the State quarantine. The crew of this vessel is also in quarantine.

Respectfully,

GEO. PURVIANCE,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report the occurrence of 2 additional cases of smallpox in this District. There are, therefore, 7 cases of that disease, all confined in the hospital.

Respectfully,

H. C. McLEAN,
Acting Health Officer.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., December 2, 1899.—I have the honor to report the following general work for the week ended December 2, 1899: Inspection Mexican Central Railway passengers, 126; inspection of immigrants, 17; inspection at international bridge for successful vaccination, 332; vaccinated children of immigrants and other destitutes, 27; disinfected baggage of immigrants, 120; disinfected hides, 250.

Respectfully,

E. ALEXANDER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of immigrants from Mexico.

LAREDO, TEX., December 3, 1899.—For week ended November 18, 1899, I inspected and allowed entry via Mexican National Railroad 30 immigrants from Mexico.

For week ended November 25, 1899, I inspected 9 immigrants from Mexico. All allowed entry.

For the week ended December 2, 1899, I inspected 13 immigrants from Mexico, 4 of which were vaccinated by me.

I have the honor to report that I inspect all passenger trains from Mexico daily, not only to see that no person enters having a quarantinable disease, but also with special care to vaccinate or revaccinate all immigrants from Mexico.

Respectfully,

H. J. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to December 15, 1899.

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Independence County	Oct. 26.....	1		
Jackson County	Oct. 27.....	19		
Jefferson County.....	Oct. 1.....	20		
Lee County.....	Sept. 1-Nov. 25...	11	0	
Pope County.....	.....do.....	1		
Pulaski County.....	Oct. 4-Oct. 26....	16		
Total for the State.....		68		
California:				
Oakland.....	June 3-June 24...	2	0	
San Diego.....	June 1-June 30...	0	0	
Total for the State.....		2	0	
Colorado:				
Arrapahoe County.....	Nov. 13.....	1		
El Paso County.....	Dec. 4.....	1		
Hinsdale County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
Lake County.....	Sept. 18.....	2		
.....	Oct. 28.....	2		
Las Animas County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 18...	3		
Saguache County.....	Nov. 26.....	1		
Total for the State		12		
Connecticut:				
Stamford.....	July 20.....	1		
District of Columbia:				
Washington	Oct. 25-Dec. 2...	10		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-Sept. 2...	7		
Gadsden County.....	July 1-July 31...	18		
Hillsboro County.....	April 10-July 10...	35		
Jackson County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1		
Leon County.....	.....do.....	4		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	3		
Pasco County.....	.....do.....	5		
Total for the State.....		74		
Georgia:				
Brooks County.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 30...	2	1	
Coffee County.....	Oct. 25.....	1		
Montgomery County.....	July 15-Aug. 10...	31		
Savannah.....	June 3-July 27...	7		
Total for the State.....		41	1	
Idaho:				
Latah County.....	July 1-Oct. 26...	30		
Illinois:				
Calro	Nov. 21-Nov. 25...	4		
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3	0	
.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 25...	7	2	
Dixon.....	Oct. 1-Dec. 3.....	125		
Total for the State		139	2	
Indiana:				
Clark County.....	July 1-Sept. 30...	6		
Elkhart County.....	.....do.....	1		
Harrison County.....	.....do.....	1		
La Grange County.....	.....do.....	10		
Lake County.....	.....do.....	1		
Marion County.....	.....do.....	6		
Porter County.....	.....do.....	30		
Total for the State		55		
Kansas:				
Butler County.....	Oct. 2.....	5		
Crawford.....	Nov. 22.....	3	1	

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Cowley County.....	Nov. 16-Dec. 2...	21	2	
Columbus.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2...	1	0	
Kansas City.....	June 10-June 17...	2	.....
.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 8...	9	1	
Lawrence.....	Nov. 26-Dec. 2...	6	0	
Peoria.....	.....do.....	1	0	
Pittsburg.....	.....do.....	5	0	
St. Marys.....	.....do.....	2	1	
Wellington.....	.....do.....	2	0	
Total for the State.....		57	5	
Kentucky:				
Davis County.....	Nov. 30.....	10	.....	Supposed.
Leslie County.....	Aug. 17.....	104	.....
Louisville.....	June 23-Sept. 23...	17	0	
.....	Nov. 10-Nov. 16...	1	.....
Owensboro.....	Nov. 30.....	2	.....	Do.
Total for the State.....		134	.....
Louisiana:				
Concordia Parish.....	Oct. 11.....	1	.....
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 26...	14	0	
.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 25...	9	0	
.....	Nov. 19-Dec. 2...	7	.....
Shreveport.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 3...	4	0	
Total for the State.....		35	.....
Maryland: (a)				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steelton.....	June 28.....	14	.....
Total for the State.....		32	.....
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	June 27-Sept. 2...	9	3	
Chelsea.....	Sept. 28-Dec. 4...	26	4	
Everett.....	Aug. 7-Oct. 14...	5	2	
Fall River.....	June 27-Sept. 9...	2	.....
Lowell.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 7...	1	.....
Melrose.....	Oct. 8-Oct. 14...	1	.....
Roxbury.....	Aug. 30.....	3	.....
Total for the State.....		47	9	
Michigan:				
Benton Harbor.....	Oct. 23.....	10	.....
Grand Rapids.....	Oct. 22-Oct. 28...	1	.....
Saginaw County.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 7...	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Total for the State.....		11	.....
Minnesota:				
Albert Lea County.....	Sept. 29.....	30	.....
.....	Sept. 30-Oct. '14...	22	.....
Austin.....	July 15-Aug. 1...	1	0	
Duluth.....	.....do.....	1	0	
East Grand Forks.....	.....do.....	7	0	
Round Lake.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	10	.....
Total for the State.....		71	.....
Mississippi:				
Natchez.....	July 7-Nov. 18...	22	0	
Pine Ridge.....	Aug. 16.....	8	.....
Total for the State.....		30	.....
Missouri:				
Barry County.....	April 6-July 20...	35	.....
Lawrence County.....	.....do.....	1	.....
Lincoln County.....	.....do.....	9	.....
Scott County.....	.....do.....	25	.....
St. Francois County.....	April 6-July 20...	30	2	
Stoddard County.....	.....do.....	35	.....
St. Louis.....	June 19-June 26...	4	.....
Total for the State.....		139	2	

a With the exception of 1 doubtful case in Baltimore in July the cases at Baltimore and Steelton occurred previous to June 18.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Montana:				
Butte.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 18...	2	1	
Great Falls.....	Sept. 18.....	6		
Total for the State.....		8		
New York:				
New York City.....	Oct. 15-Dec. 2...	10	1	
North Carolina:				
Bertie County.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
	July 1-July 31...	1		
Burke County.....	.....do.....	22		
Caldwell County.....	.....do.....	3		
Caswell County.....	.....do.....	6		
Catawba County.....	.....do.....	1		
Charlotte.....	June 30.....	1		
Chowan County.....	May 1-May 31...	1		
Currituck County.....	May 1-May 31...	6		
	July 1-July 31...	2		
Forsyth County.....	.....do.....	2		
Gates County.....	May 1-May 31...			Smallpox reported.
	July 1-July 31...	12		
Halifax County.....	.....do.....	7		
Hertford County.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
	July 1-July 31...	2		
McDowell County.....	May 1-May 31...	1		
Moore County.....	.....do.....	1		
Nash County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Northampton.....	.....do.....	1		
Richmond County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Rockingham.....	May 1-May 31...	14		
Rowan.....	.....do.....	1		
	July 1-July 31...	1		
Wake.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
Wayne.....	.....do.....	7		
Total for the State.....		105		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	July 7-Oct. 27...	25		
Cleveland.....	June 24-Nov. 25...	34		
Columbus.....	July 30-Aug. 5...	1		
Dayton.....	July 15-Oct. 7...	6		
Total for the State.....		66		
Oregon:				
Astoria.....	Oct. 11.....	1		
Portland.....	June 13-July 19...	6	0	
Umatilla County.....	Sept. 7.....			Do.
Total for the State.....		7		
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-Nov. 4...	39		
Belle Vernon.....	June 3-June 26...	1		
Brownsville Township.....	.....do.....	34		
Cambria County.....	June 3-Nov. 4...	28		
Fulton County.....	Sept. 27-Nov. 4...	10		
Indiana County.....	.....do.....	1		
Jefferson County.....	.....do.....	3		
Philadelphia.....	Oct. 22-Nov. 4...	10		
Somerset County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	10		
Washington County.....	June 3-June 26...	11		
Westmoreland County.....	June 3-Nov. 4...	27		
Total for the State.....		174		At Penn Station, several.
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	June 17-July 22...	6		
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Sept. 23-Nov. 4...	6		
Nashville.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25...	3		
Total for the State.....		9		
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	Aug. 2.....	8		Many cases reported.
Brazos County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...			
Brenham, Wash'gton County.....	.....do.....	1		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Candelaria.....	Sept. 29.....	1		
Canaigre.....	do.....	1		
Dallas.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1		
El Indie.....	Sept. 29.....	7		
Galveston.....	Oct. 20.....	1		
Presidio.....	July 28.....	40		
Palno.....	Sept. 29.....	2		
Pilares.....	do.....	15		
Ruidoso.....	do.....	4		
Sabine Pass.....	July 15.....	2		
San Antonio.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1	1	
Shafter.....	July 28-Aug. 5...	25		
Taylor.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1		
Sixteen places.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 9...	79	4	
Total for the State.....		189	5	
Virginia:				
Alexandria.....	Oct. 20.....	1		
Bristol.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 13...	30		
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1		
Danville.....	June 14-July 6...	30	0	
Norfolk.....	June 22-Aug. 4...	19	1	
	Oct. 19-Nov. 8...	5		
Portsmouth.....	June 22-Nov. 25...	45	11	
Appomattox County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...			Several cases.
Augusta County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Brunswick County.....	do.....	2		
Buckingham County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	2		
Charles City County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	8		
Dinwiddie County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	6		
Glooucester County.....	July 1-July 31...			Smallpox reported.
Goochland County.....	July 1-July 31...			Do.
Greensville County.....	do.....			Do.
Hanover County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	1		
Isle of Wight County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Mathews County.....	do.....	6		Do.
Mecklenburg County.....	do.....	3		
Norfolk County.....	do.....			Do.
Orange County.....	do.....	2		
Pittsylvania County.....	do.....			Smallpox prevalent.
Princess Anne County.....	July 1-July 31...	2		
Prince George County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1		
Scott County.....	July 1-July 31...			Several cases.
Surry County.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	9		
Sussex County.....	do.....	14		
Wise County.....	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	3		
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	2		
	Sept. 1-Sept. 30...	7		
Total for the State.....		200	12	
Washington:				
Almira.....	July 3.....	9		
Orcas Island.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 14...	11	1	
Seattle.....	July 19-Nov. 4...	11		
Spokane.....	July 8-Aug. 19...	7		
Tacoma.....	July 23-Aug. 5...	2		
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8		
Total for the State.....		53	1	
West Virginia:				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	
Elkhorn, McDowell County...	Aug. 19.....	1		
Total for the State.....		2		

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Astoria, Oreg., during the month of November, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 32; number passed, 22; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, none; number admitted, 32.

HILL HASTINGS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Cienfuegos, Cuba, during the month of November, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 18; number passed, 18; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, none; number admitted, 18.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Cienfuegos, during the week ended December 2, 1899.

CIENTFUEGOS, CUBA, December 2, 1899.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 2, 1899: Arrived November 27, steamship *Comino* from Liverpool and Spanish ports. Number of immigrants, 2.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Havana for the week ended December 2, 1899.

HAVANA, CUBA, December 2, 1899.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended December 2, 1899:

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 27	Steamship Whitney	New Orleans and Key West	1
Nov. 28	Steamship Orizaba	Vera Cruz and Progreso	9
Nov. 29	Steamship Buenos Aires	Vera Cruz	1
Nov. 30	Transport Mariel Quarentene	Barcelona, Cadiz, and Las Palmas	558
Dec. 2	Steamship Montevideo	Barcelona, Canaries, and Porto Rico ..	140
Do....	Steamship Maria Herrera	Porto Rico	2
	Total		711

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Arrival of alien steerage passengers at Santiago for the week ended November 25, 1899.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 25, 1899.

SIR: I herewith submit report of alien steerage passengers at this port during the week ended November 25, 1899.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 20	British schooner Golden Rule.....	Kingston, Jamaica.....	25
Nov. 21	British Schooner Olive.....	Lucea, Jamaica.....	1
Nov. 22	Haitien steamship Grande Riviere...	Port au Prince, Haiti.....	6
Nov. 24	British steamship Comino.....	Liverpool, England.....	9
Total.....			41

Respectfully,

HERMAN G. PARKER.
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of New Orleans, La., during the month of September, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 24; number passed, 15; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 9.

Respectfully,

R. H. VON EZDORF,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of July, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 905; number passed, 899; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, 6.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 1; number admitted, 3; died in hospital, 1; escaped from hospital, 1.

H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of August, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 883; number passed, 871; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, 12.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 3; number admitted, 8.

H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Philadelphia during the month of September, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 945; number passed, 939; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, 6.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 2; number admitted, 5.

H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of October, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,498; number passed, 1,486; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, 12.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number deported, 6; number admitted, 4.

H. W. AUSTIN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigrants inspected at Port Townsend Quarantine, Wash., during the month of November, 1899.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 212; number passed, 212; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases or for other physical causes, none.

M. HUGH FOSTER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended December 2, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Boston, December 3, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 2, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Nov. 26	Steamship Boston.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	44
Do....	Steamship Prince George.....	.....do.....	30
Do....	Steamship Columbian.....	London, England.....	4
Do....	Steamship Sagamore.....	Liverpool, England.....	4
Nov. 27	Steamship Hibernian.....	Glasgow, Scotland.....	7
Nov. 28	Steamship Admiral Farragut.....	Port Morant, Jamaica.....	1
Nov. 29	Steamship Lancastrian.....	Liverpool, England.....	7
Nov. 30	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	50
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	43
Dec. 1	Steamship Halifax.....	Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	36
Dec. 2	Steamship Barrowmore.....	London, England.....	1
Dec. 3	Steamship Prince George.....	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.....	60
Do....	Steamship Boston.....	.....do.....	52
Total			339

GEORGE B. BILLINGS, *Commissioner.*

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended December 9, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, December 9, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended December 9, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Dec. 7	Steamship Nederland.....	Antwerp.....	198

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, *Commissioner.*

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Dec. 9	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	Dec. 2	Sp. brig Viajero (a).....	Nov. 22	Havana.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	Dec. 9	Br. sc. W. R. Huntley (a)...	Nov. 24	Sagua la Grande..
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Dec. 9	.....	.....	.....
12	Pascagoula, Ship Island, Miss.	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.	Dec. 9	.....	.....	.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
17	San Pedro, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Savannah, Ga.....	Dec. 9	.....	.....	.....
19	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.	Nov. 30	.....	.....	.....
20	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....
21	Washington, N. C.....	Dec. 9	.....	.....	.....
22	CUBA:				
23	Caibarien.....	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....
24	Cardenas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Daiquiri.....	Nov. 25	.....	.....	.....
27	Gibara.....	Nov. 4	.....	.....	.....
28	Guantanamo.....	Nov. 25	.....	.....	.....
29	Havana.....	Dec. 2	Am. ss. Laura.....	Nov. 27	Havana.....
30	Isabela de Sagua.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Manzanillo.....	Nov. 25	.....	.....	.....
32	Matanzas.....	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....
33	Nuevitas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Santiago de Cuba.....	Nov. 25	U. S. A. transport Kilpatrick.	Nov. 20	San Juan, Porto Rico
			U. S. A. transport Wright	Nov. 22	Manzanillo.....
			U. S. A. transport McPherson.	Nov. 23	San Juan, Porto Rico.
35	PORTO RICO:				
	Ponce.....	do.....	Sp. ss. Isla de Panny.....	Nov. 19	Havana.....
	San Juan.....	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No transactions.....	
2				No report.....	
3	Brunswick	Ballast discharged.....	Nov. 27		3
4	do	do	do		3
5				No report.....	
6					1
7					2
8				No transactions.....	
9					1
10					1
11				No transactions.....	
12					5
13					7
14					17
15					1
16				372 Chinese and 11 Japanese steerage passengers on steamship Coptic from Hong-kong bathed and effects disinfected.	16
17				No transactions.....	
18				No report	
19				No transactions.....	
20				do	
21				do	
22				No report.....	
23					16
24					10
25				No report.....	
26				do	
27					6
28	Punta Rassa	Disinfected.....	Nov. 28		38
29					5
30					6
31					5
32					5
33	New York	Boarded and passed.....	Nov. 20		17
	Santiago	do	Nov. 22		
	New York	do	Nov. 23		
34	Barcelona.....	Held.....	Nov. 19	Baggage of local passengers disinfected.	4
35					12

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Dec. 9	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Fla.....	Dec. 9	.....	.....	.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Dec. 9	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Dec. 2	.....	.....	.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Dec. 9	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
25	Quintana, Tex.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	do.	.....	.....	.....
27	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.	.....	.....	.....

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7				do.....	
8				do.....	
9				No transactions.....	
10				No report.....	
11				do.....	
12				do.....	
13					1
14				No report.....	
15					18
16				No report.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23					
24				No transactions.....	
25					
26					
27					

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

ALABAMA—*Mobile*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 37,817. Total number of deaths, 115, including enteric fever, 3, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 103,000. Total number of deaths, 127, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 8; scarlet fever, 1, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT—*Hartford*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 76,000. Total number of deaths, 94, including diphtheria, 15; enteric fever, 7; measles, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 29—white, 12; colored, 17, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Springfield*.—Month of November, 1899. Census population, 24,963. Total number of deaths, 39, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 2, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 64, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 8; whooping cough, 1, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Four weeks ended November 25, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 4 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Massachusetts—*Fitchburg*.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 29,438. Total number of deaths, 26, including whooping cough, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended December 2, 1899, from 67 observers, indicate that erysipelas, pneumonia, inflammation of bowels, and phthisis pulmonalis increased, and intermittent fever and remittent fever decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 216, enteric fever at 75, scarlet fever at 70, measles at 36, diphtheria at 28, whooping cough at 25, smallpox at 7, and cerebro-spinal meningitis at 2 places.

Grand Rapids.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 88, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 6; whooping cough, 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MISSOURI—*St. Louis*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 623,000—white, 587,000; colored, 36,000. Total number of deaths, 719—white, 630; colored, 89; including diphtheria, 28; enteric fever, 15; scarlet fever, 6; whooping cough, 2, and 85 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Reports to the State board of health for the month of October, 1899, from 20 towns having an aggregate population of

146,900—white, 87,351; colored, 59,549, show a total of 186 deaths, including enteric fever, 8, and 24 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Charlotte.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 29,000. Total number of deaths, 23. No deaths from contagious diseases.

OHIO—Columbus.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 140,000. Total number of deaths, 107, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 4, and 12 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—Knoxville.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000—white, 38,000; colored, 12,000. Total number of deaths, 51—white, 3¹; colored, 20, including enteric fever, 3, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TEXAS—Laredo.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 14,000. Total number of deaths, 23, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WISCONSIN—Superior.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 29. No deaths from contagious diseases.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.....	Dec. 9....	105,587	49	5						1		4	
Baltimore, Md.....	.....do.....	434,439	159	17						1		9	
Baton Rouge, La.....	Nov. 25....	10,478	4										
Do.....	Dec. 2.....	10,478	1										
Bennington, Vt.....	Dec. 9.....	6,391	0										
Binghamton, N. Y.....	.....do.....	35,005	13	3									
Boston, Mass.....	.....do.....	448,477	207	27						3	4	3	1
Butler, Pa.....	Nov. 14....	8,734	0										
Do.....	Dec. 28....	8,734	4										
Do.....	Dec. 5.....	8,734	3										
Cambridge, Mass.....	.....do.....	70,028	23	3								2	
Charleston, S. C.....	Dec. 2.....	a 54,965	b 30	4									2
Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 9.....	1,099,850	416							8	11	25	1
Chillicothe, Ohio.....	Dec. 2.....	11,288	7										1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Nov. 24....	296,508		11						1		2	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Dec. 2.....	261,353	73	1						1	1	1	1
Do.....	Dec. 9.....	261,353	91	3						1	1	2	
Dayton, Ohio.....	.....do.....	61,220	19	1									
Dubois, Pa.....	.....do.....	6,149	3										
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Dec. 2.....	9,416	3								2		
Elmira, N. Y.....	.....do.....	29,708	8							1			
Evansville, Ind.....	Dec. 9.....	50,756	15	3						1		1	
Everett, Mass.....	Dec. 2.....	11,068	4	1									
Fitchburg, Mass.....	.....do.....	22,037	4	2									
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Dec. 9.....	60,278	21	3								2	1
Greenville, S. C.....	Dec. 2.....	8,607	1										
Holyoke, Mass.....	Dec. 9.....	35,637	13									1	
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	Nov. 11....	35,000	25	3						1			
Do.....	Nov. 18....	35,000	23	3						3			
Do.....	Nov. 25....	35,000	26	3									
Jersey City, N. J.....	Dec. 3.....	163,003	66	9								1	2
Johnstown, Pa.....	Dec. 9.....	21,805	14	2									
Lawrence, Mass.....	Dec. 2.....	44,654	23									2	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	.....do.....	50,395	28	1						2		1	
Louisville, Ky.....	Dec. 7.....	161,129	60	6						3	1	1	1
Lowell, Mass.....	Dec. 9.....	77,696	31	2						2		1	
Lynchburg, Va.....	.....do.....	19,709	5	1									
McKeesport, Pa.....	Dec. 2.....	20,741	12	1									

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295. b White, 12; colored, 18.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Mahanoy City, Pa.....	Dec. 9....	11,286	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malden, Mass.....	do.....	23,031	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medford, Mass.....	do.....	11,079	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Melrose, Mass.....	Dec. 2..	8,519	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.....	do.....	164,738	39	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Mobile, Ala.....	do.....	31,076	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 9....	31,076	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville, Tenn.....	do.....	76,168	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.....	do.....	40,733	25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Newburyport, Mass.....	Dec. 2..	13,947	27	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton, Mass.....	Dec. 9....	24,370	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York, N. Y.....	do.....	63,550,053	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	6	40	11	9
Norristown, Pa.....	Dec. 2..	19,791	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Do.....	Dec. 9....	19,791	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
North Adams, Mass.....	do.....	16,074	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha, Nebr.....	Dec. 2..	140,452	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Oneonta, N. Y.....	Dec. 9....	6,272	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	Nov. 4..	14,001	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 11..	14,001	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 18..	14,001	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 25..	14,001	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 2..	14,001	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmer, Mass.....	Dec. 9....	6,520	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	do.....	1,046,964	412	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	23	.....	2
Pittston, Pa.....	do.....	10,302	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield, N. J.....	do.....	11,267	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me.....	Dec. 2..	36,425	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 9....	36,425	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth, Va.....	do.....	13,268	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Providence, R. I.....	do.....	132,146	56	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Reading, Pa.....	Dec. 4....	58,661	22	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
San Jose, Cal.....	Dec. 2..	18,060	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Santa Barbara, Cal.....	do.....	5,864	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scranton, Pa.....	do.....	75,215	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 9....	75,215	40	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6	3	.....	.....
Seattle, Wash.....	Nov. 25..	42,837	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerville, Mass.....	Dec. 9....	40,152	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steeltown, Pa.....	do.....	9,250	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren, Ohio.....	Dec. 2..	5,973	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.....	Dec. 9....	28,853	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington, Del.....	do.....	61,431	29	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....
Woburn, Mass.....	Dec. 2..	13,499	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Dec. 9....	17,499	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Youngstown, Ohio.....	do.....	33,220	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Estimated.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 4, 1899.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Atlantic Coast:						
Eastport, Me.....	28	10		.94		.39
Portland, Me.....	30	11		.87		.60
Northfield, Vt.....	23	15		.73		.04
Boston, Mass.....	33	11		.94		.93
Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	42			.82		
Nantucket, Mass.....	38	8		.88		.84
Woods Hole, Mass.....	37	8		.99		.97
Block Island, R. I.....	38	7		.94		.92
New Haven, Conn.....	33	11		.87		.81
Albany, N. Y.....	31	10		.63		.15
New York, N. Y.....	36	12		.80		.68
Harrisburg, Pa.....	38	6		.63		.50
Philadelphia, Pa.....	37	11		.66		.53
New Brunswick, N. J.....	36	9		.86		.68
Atlantic City, N. J.....	38	10		.84		.72
Baltimore, Md.....	38	8		.75		.67
Washington, D. C.....	37	9		.63		.49
Lynchburg, Va.....	40	3		.63		.58
Cape Henry, Va.....	48	3		.84		.75
Norfolk, Va.....	43	8		.71		.71
Charlotte, N. C.....	44	4		.78		.59
Raleigh, N. C.....	43	6		.48	.01	
Kittyhawk, N. C.....	50	2		.94		.69
Hatteras, N. C.....	48	6		1.19		.06
Wilmington, N. C.....	48	5		.57		.50
Columbia, S. C.....	52	0		.60	.04	
Charleston, S. C.....	51	7		.70		.57
Augusta, Ga.....	47	3		.77		.47
Savannah, Ga.....	52	3		.60		.51
Jacksonville, Fla.....	56	3		.60		.56
Jupiter, Fla.....	67	1		.68		.67
Key West, Fla.....	70	2		.45		.08
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	46	1		.91		.08
Tampa, Fla.....	64		2	.49		.43
Pensacola, Fla.....	55	0		.87		.80
Mobile, Ala.....	53	0		.98		.73
Montgomery, Ala.....	50	0		.98		.51
Vicksburg, Miss.....	51	1		1.15		1.03
New Orleans, La.....	56	0		.98		.68
Shreveport, La.....	50	3		1.11		1.11
Fort Smith, Ark.....	44			.80		
Little Rock, Ark.....	46	4		1.04		1.04
Palestine, Tex.....	54			.94		
Galveston, Tex.....	59	0		.94		.94
San Antonio, Tex.....	57	1		.49		.49
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	61		1	.45		.45
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	44	6		1.01		.99
Nashville, Tenn.....	42	5		.87		.75
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	44	3		.91		.77
Knoxville, Tenn.....	40	7		.91		.47
Louisville, Ky.....	39	6		.91		.76
Indianapolis, Ind.....	33	6		.80		.79
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	37	6		.73		.49
Columbus, Ohio.....	34	6		.73		.39
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	26	9		.77		.52
Pittsburg, Pa.....	36	8		.63		.58
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	30	12		.77	.20	
Rochester, N. Y.....	30	12		.63		.07
Buffalo, N. Y.....	31	12		.77		.56
Erie, Pa.....	33	8		.80		.21
Cleveland, Ohio.....	32	8		.63	.15	
Sandusky, Ohio.....	33	8		.59		.13
Toledo, Ohio.....	32	8		.49		.47
Detroit, Mich.....	31	9		.63		.58
Lansing, Mich.....	31	7		.49		.44
Port Huron, Mich.....	29	11		.56		.48
Alpena, Mich.....	26	11		.56		.16
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	23	10		.32	.09	
Marquette, Mich.....	24	11		.63		.09
Green Bay, Wis.....	22	14		.56		.06
Grand Haven, Mich.....	31	8		.65		.54
Milwaukee, Wis.....	27	12		.46		.09
Chicago, Ill.....	31			.59		
Duluth, Minn.....	21	12		.35		.23

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended December 4, 1899—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	a Excess.	a Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	21	12	.....	.28	.....	.06
La Crosse, Wis.....	26	11	.....	.32	.34	.....
Dubuque, Iowa.....	28	7	.....	.45	.....	.03
Davenport, Iowa.....	29	10	.....	.42	.30	.....
Des Moines, Iowa.....	29	9	.....	.35	.17	.....
Keokuk, Iowa.....	31	10	.....	.49	.....	.37
Springfield, Ill.....	34	8	.....	.66	.....	.57
Cairo, Ill.....	40	8	.....	.83	.....	.79
St. Louis, Mo.....	37	8	.....	.70	.....	.68
Missouri Valley:						
Columbia, Mo.....	40	1	.....	.59	.....	.49
Springfield, Mo.....	39	5	.....	.73	.....	.73
Kansas City, Mo.....	34	7	.....	.42	.....	.41
Topeka, Kans.....	38	3	.....	.27	.....	.25
Wichita, Kans.....	38	7	.....	.20	.....	.20
Concordia, Kans.....	34	10	.....	.14	.....	.14
Lincoln, Nebr.....	35	5	.....	.14	.....	.11
Omaha, Nebr.....	29	11	.....	.25	.07	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.....	27	8	.....	.25	.20	.....
Yankton, S. Dak.....	26	.....	.....	.18	.....	.....
Valentine, Nebr.....	30	2	.....	.07	.18	.....
Huron, S. Dak.....	23	10	.....	.14	.....	.09
Pierre, S. Dak.....	25	11	.....	.07	.31	.....
Moorhead, Minn.....	15	12	.....	.21	.05	.....
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	18	12	.....	.17	.....	.05
Williston, N. Dak.....	19	10	.....	.11	.....	.07
Rocky Mountain Region:						
Havre, Mont.....	24	11	.....	.10	.35	.....
Helena, Mont.....	29	8	.....	.19	.....	.13
Miles City, Mont.....	25	13	.....	.07	.27	.....
Rapid City, S. Dak.....	33	5	.....	.07	.13	.....
Spokane, Wash.....	36	3	.....	.46	1.40	.....
Walla Walla, Wash.....	40	5	.....	.42	.99	.....
Baker City, Oreg.....	36	2	.....	.30	.17	.....
Winnemucca, Nev.....	35	4	.....	.18	.....	.18
Boise, Idaho.....	36	8	.....	.39	.02	.....
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	37	6	.....	.35	.....	.30
Lander, Wyo.....	24	8	.....	.14	.24	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	34	4	.....	.04	.....	.02
North Platte, Nebr.....	32	7	.....	.07	.....	.02
Denver, Colo.....	37	6	.....	.14	.....	.07
Pueblo, Colo.....	40	4	.....	.07	.....	.07
Dodge City, Kans.....	37	8	.....	.14	.....	.12
Oklahoma, Okla.....	46	1	.....	.45	.....	.45
Amarillo, Tex.....	40	6	.....	.14	.....	.14
Abilene, Tex.....	50	3	.....	.32	.....	.32
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	35	2	.....	.21	.....	.21
El Paso, Tex.....	50	3	.....	.11	.....	.11
Phoenix, Ariz.....	54	2	.....	.21	.....	.21
Pacific Coast:						
Seattle, Wash.....	43	2	.....	1.16	1.39	.....
Tacoma, Wash.....	42	1	.....	1.55	2.67	.....
Fort Canby, Wash.....	47	4	.....	2.24	3.11	.....
Portland, Oreg.....	44	4	.....	1.58	2.33	.....
Roseburg, Oreg.....	44	4	.....	1.14	.54	.....
Eureka, Cal.....	49	.....	.....	1.50	.....	.....
Redbluff, Cal.....	50	.....	.....	1.01	.....	.24
Carson City, Nev.....	38	5	.....	.46	.....	.38
Sacramento, Cal.....	50	0	.....	.74	.....	.62
San Francisco, Cal.....	54	1	.....	.93	.....	.80
Fresno, Cal.....	51	.....	2	.28	.....	.14
San Luis Obispo, Cal.....	55	2	.....	.75	.....	.75
Los Angeles, Cal.....	58	3	.....	.61	.....	.61
San Diego, Cal.....	58	.....	.....	.39	.....	.....
Yuma, Ariz.....	60	2	.....	.07	.....	.07

a The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to December 15, 1899.

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arabia:				
Matrah.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 11.....		135	
India:				
Bombay.....	June 6-Oct. 31.....		20	
Calcutta.....	May 13-Oct. 21.....		303	
Kurrachee.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 21.....	18	21	
Madras.....	May 20-Sept. 1.....		10	
Japan:				
Fukuoka Ken.....	July 26-Aug. 20.....	1		
Kanagawa Ken.....	.....do.....	3		
Miye Ken.....	.....do.....	1		
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 10-Aug. 26.....	4		
Tokyo Fu.....	July 26-Aug. 31.....	31	7	
Yokohama.....	July 16-Aug. 26.....	3	3	
	Oct. 8-Oct. 1.....	1		
Persia:				
Mohamera.....	Nov. 9.....	7		
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....		1	
Turkey:				
Amara.....	Nov. 9.....			Cholera reported.
Bassorah.....	Oct. 16-Oct. 22.....		25	
Fao.....	Nov. 17.....			Do.
Kurna.....	Nov. 9.....			Do.
Nassirich.....	.....do.....			Do.
Shatra.....	Nov. 18.....			Do.
Shoon.....	Nov. 9.....			Do.
Sookelshooyookh.....	.....do.....			Do.

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....		4	
	June 1-June 30.....		8	
	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	1	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-Aug. 12.....	177	85	
	Oct. 15-Oct. 21.....	1	1	
Para.....	June 1-June 30.....		19	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Nov. 3.....		100	
St. Felix.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24.....	2	2	
	Aug. 6-Sept. 16.....	2	2	
	Oct. 22-Nov. 18.....	2	2	
Cartagena.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 9.....	2	1	
Colon.....	Aug. 24-Sept. 3.....	1	1	
Panama.....	June 16-Aug. 8.....	88	45	
	Aug. 15-Sept. 19.....	27	9	
	Nov. 30-Dec. 5.....	8	5	
Costa Rica:				
Alajuela.....	Aug. 4-Sept. 24.....	60	21	
Heredia.....	.....do.....	1		
Port Limon.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 29.....	2	1	
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 4.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29.....	1	1	Doubtful.
Cristo.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 14.....	1		
Daiquiri.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	1		
Guantanamo.....	Oct. 13.....	1		On ss. Flandria.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Cuba—Continued.				
Havana.....	June 15-Sept. 30...	133	42	
	Oct. 1-Nov. 4...	82	25	
	Nov. 5-Dec. 2...	41	18	
Manzanillo.....	July 2-Oct. 7...	11	2	
Matanzas.....	June 17-July 27...	2	1	One doubtful.
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1	1	
	Oct. 3.....	1	1	
	Dec. 2.....	1	1	
Nuevitas.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...	1	1	
	Nov. 14.....	1	1	
Puerto Principe.....	To Aug. 9.....	39	13	On transport Ingalls.
	Nov. 18.....	1	1	
Santa Clara.....	Oct. 27.....	1	1	
Santiago.....	June 10-Nov. 18...	228	50	
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2	1	
Curacao.....	Oct. 8-Oct. 14...	1	1	
Mexico:				
Amealco.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever reported.
Chilpanzingo.....	Sept. 14.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever prevalent.
Cinchapa.....	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	Yellow fever reported.
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
	May 1-Aug. 26...	.....	133	
Cosamaloapam.....	Aug. 21.....	1	.....
Hidalgo.....	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	Do.
Jalapa.....	Aug. 9.....	.....	5	
Juchitan.....	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	Do.
Merida.....	July 1.....	1	.....
Orizaba.....	May 1-July 24...	.....	11	
	Aug. 29-Sept. 30...	.....	66	
	Oct. 1-Nov. 8...	.....	36	
Progreso.....	July 25.....	2	1	Do.
San Geronimo.....	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....
San Juan la Junta.....	Aug. 24.....	.....	.....	Do.
San Lorenzo.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Tampico.....	July 1-July 7...	1	1	
	Sept. 16-Sept. 29...	4	1	
	Oct. 2.....	7	.....
Tapona.....	Aug. 23.....	.....	.....	Do.
Tuxpan.....	July 30-Nov. 6...	.....	69	
Vera Cruz.....	June 15-Nov. 24...	.....	245	
Victoria.....	Oct. 6.....	.....	.....	Do.
Nicaragua:				
Bluefields.....	Sept. 23-Sept. 30...	.....	a 1	
San Salvador:				
San Salvador.....	June 30-Aug. 1...	3	1	
	Sept. 1.....	.....	.....	Do.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Djiddah.....	June 30.....	.....	.....	Plague reported.
Austria:				
Trieste.....	Nov. 4.....	1	1	
Brazil:				
Santos.....	Oct. 18-Nov. 18...	28	11	
Sao Paulo.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 17...	2	.....
China:				
Amoy.....	July 1-Aug. ....	.....	540	
Hongkong.....	Apr. 11-Oct. 28...	1,640	1,582	
Fuchau.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 26...	.....	.....	Do.
Ninchwang.....	Aug. 18.....	.....	.....	Do.
Yingkon.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 4-Sept. 30...	93	44	
	Nov. 9.....	1	.....
England:				
Plymouth.....	Oct. 9.....	1	.....	On steamship Peninsula.
French Ivory Coast Colony:				
Grand Bassam.....	June 7.....	200	.....
India:				
Bengal.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 15...	.....	74	
Bombay, Presidency of.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 23...	.....	8,639	

a This is an error due to a misunderstanding of the consul's report.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
Bombay, Presidency of—Cont.				
				TOTALS TO AUGUST 11, 1899 (a).
Ahmedabad District	Oct. 16-Oct. 29.....	9	31	Total, 1,273 cases; 956 deaths.
Ahmednugger District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	45	626	
Akalkot State.....	Oct. 9-Oct. 29.....	7	7	Total, 1,951 cases; 1,383 deaths.
Aundh State	Oct. 2-Oct. 5.....	26	479	
Belgaum District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	750	598	Total, 29,300 cases; 22,042 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	2,367	35	
Baroda Territory	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	29	19	Total, 8,005 cases; 5,982 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	35	114	
Bhor State	do.....	98	82	Total, 2,626 cases; 2,130 deaths.
Bijapore District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	711	27	
Broach District.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	37	17	Total, 1,530 cases; 1,146 deaths.
	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	29	27	
Cutch State.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	28	28	Total, 10,477 cases; 8,634 d'ths.
	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	143	95	
Dharwar District.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	1,854	383	Total, 38,754 cases; 31,307 d'ths.
	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	0	1	
Hyderabad District.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 29.....	13	13	Total, 413 cases; 269 deaths.
Janjira State	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	58	46	
Kaira District.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	35	37	Total, 2,069 cases; 1,578 deaths.
	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	11	11	
Kathiawar State.....	do.....	78	0	Total, 433 cases; 311 deaths.
Kanara District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	1	7	
Khandesh District.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	15	9	Total, 1,000 cases; 810 deaths.
	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	15	10	
Kolaba District.....	Oct. 9-Oct. 29.....	624	500	Total, 2,913 cases; 2,480 deaths.
	do.....	2,851	1	
Kolhapore and Southern Maharata Country.	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	1	10	Total, 19,185 cases; 14,408 d'ths.
	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	470	361	
Kurrachee.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	1,862	1,150	Total, 10,684 cases; 8,279 d'ths.
	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	1,400	2,748	
Nassik District.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	146	26	Total, 6,573 cases; 5,084 deaths.
	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	18	15	
Poona District	do.....	72	177	Total, 20,162 cases; 15,480 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	228	2,632	
Poona City.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	1	1	Total, 442 cases; 341 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	26	146	
Rewa Kantha.....	do.....	18	15	Total, 742 cases; 618 deaths.
Rutnagherry District	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	72	72	
Satara District	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	228	177	Total, 27,087 cases; 21,211 d'ths.
	Oct. 2-Aug. 29.....	2,632	38	
Savanur State.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	1	1	Total, 62 cases; 38 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Aug. 29.....	168	23	
Sholapore District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	29	23	Total, 4,912 cases; 3,960 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	283	40	
Surat District.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	61	282	Total, 7,947 cases; 5,842 deaths.
	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	108	86	
Thana District.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	169	169	Total, 12,366 cases; 9,794 d'ths.
	Aug. 5-Aug. 11.....	1	1	
				Grand total, 220,907 cases; 164,083 deaths.
Bombay City.....	May 27-Oct. 31.....	1,569	659	Plague reported epidemic.
Calcutta.....	May 13-Oct. 29.....	132	989	
Central Provinces.....	Oct. 9-Oct. 29.....	36	36	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases, 1,866 deaths.
Hyderabad State.....	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	52	52	
Kurrachee City.....	Aug. 6-Nov. 4.....	670	670	Plague reported.
Madras Presidency	Oct. 2-Oct. 29.....	6	6	
Mysore State.....	do.....	14	14	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases, 1,866 deaths.
	Apr. 1-July 26.....	1,550	1,236	
Japan:				
Punjab	Oct. 16-Oct. 29.....	2	1	Plague reported epidemic.
Kanagawa Ken.....	July 1-July 10.....	5	4	
Kobe.....	Nov. 15.....	3	3	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases, 1,866 deaths.
Osaka and Hiogo	Nov. 5-Nov. 11.....	2	2	
Nagasaki Ken.....	Nov. 15.....	14	6	Plague reported.
Taiwan, Formosa.....	do.....	1,550	1,236	
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-July 26.....	3	3	Plague reported.
Lorenzo Marquez:	Nov. 4.....	3	3	
Lorenzo Marquez.....	Sept. 22.....			Plague reported.
Magade.....	Sept. 22.....			

a Extract from Indian Times sent by United States consul.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 29...	15	8	
Mauritius:				
May 4-May 31...	1	5		
July 14-July 20...	30	29		
Aug. 10-Aug. 28...	68	42		
Mozambique:				
Aug. 25.....				Plague reported.
Paraguay:				
Asuncion.....	Sept. 24-Oct. 8...		5	Do.
Persia:				
Bushire.....	June 8.....			Do.
May 26-June 18...			40	
Portugal:				
Leixoes.....	Oct. 30.....			Do.
Lisbon.....	Aug. 16.....			Do.
Do.....	Nov. 12.....	1	1	
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Oct. 31...	223	77	
Nov. 1-Nov. 20...	41	17		
Réunion (Isle de):				
July 24.....	1	1		Do.
Russia:				
Kolobovka, Astrakhan.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 10...		21	
St. Petersburg.....	July 23-July 29...	1		
Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1			
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-July 21...	49	39	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 17...	0	3	
Turkey:				
Bassorah.....	June 19.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...		1	
Argentina:				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31...		6	
Austria:				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24...	2		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 31-Aug. 6...	1		
Ghent.....	June 10-Nov. 11...	43	16	
Nov. 23-July 1...		1		
Nov. 5-Nov. 11...			2	
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Aug. 27-Nov. 4...	35		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-Sept. 16...	5	1	
Ceara.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 31...		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Nov. 3...	1,664	916	
Canary Islands:				
Santa Cruz de Teneriffe.....	Sept. 17-Sept. 23...		2	
China:				
Fuchau.....	Sept. 16.....			Smallpox reported always prevalent.
Hongkong:				
May 6-June 10...	2	1		
Colombia:				
July 12-July 24...	2			
Panama:				
July 26-Aug. 1...	1	1		
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...		1	
Havana.....	June 30-July 6...	5	1	
Sancti Spiritu.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Santiago.....	July 1-July 8...	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 26...		1	
Cairo.....	May 20-Nov. 4...		31	
England:				
Bradford.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 25...	3		
Hull.....	Mar. 1-Dec. 5...	700	105	
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 17...		1	
London.....	June 10-Aug. 5...	5	1	
Nov. 12-Nov. 25...	2			
France:				
Nantes.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Marseilles.....	June 25-July 2...	1		
Dec. 11.....				Smallpox epidemic.
Paris.....	July 2-July 8...		1	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Germany:				
Dusseldorf.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 9.....	.....	1	
Gibraltar.....	June 4-June 21.....	1	.....
	Oct. 23-Nov. 5.....	12	.....
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-Nov. 18.....	183	45	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-Oct. 31.....	.....	143	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10.....	.....	2	
Madras.....	May 20-Nov. 3.....	.....	15	
Italy:				
Messina.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4.....	.....	1	
Japan:				
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 31.....	246	.....
Madagascar:				
Tamatave.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16.....	.....	.....	Smallpox reported.
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Dec. 2.....	.....	62	
City of Mexico.....	June 4-Nov. 19.....	122	75	
Cuchio.....	Sept. 29.....	25	.....
Mulette.....	do.....	12	.....
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-Aug. 26.....	.....	3	
Ojenesa.....	Sept. 29.....	50	.....
Pilares.....	do.....	15	.....
Progreso.....	Oct. 7.....	30	.....
San Antonio.....	Sept. 29.....	20	.....
San Felipe.....	Oct. 7.....	100	.....
San Francisco.....	Sept. 29.....	5	.....
San Juan.....	do.....	100	.....
Suarez.....	Oct. 7.....	40	.....
Tuxpam.....	Oct. 24-Oct. 30.....	.....	8	
Vado de Piedras.....	Sept. 29.....	20	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Nov. 3-Nov. 30.....	.....	6	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	July 15-July 22.....	1	.....
Ontario:				
Essex County.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 10.....	20	.....
Quebec:				
Kamouraska County.....	Aug. 21-Dec. 4.....	200	0	
Russia:				
Khabarovsk.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....	1	.....
Moscow.....	May 27-Nov. 18.....	119	59	
Odessa.....	June 10-Nov. 4.....	58	16	
Riga.....	June 1-June 30.....	.....	22	
St. Petersburg.....	June 3-Nov. 18.....	164	47	
Warsaw.....	June 3-Nov. 18.....	.....	52	
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17.....	1	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31.....	.....	15	
Corunna.....	Nov. 19-Nov. 25.....	.....	1	
Valencia.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15.....	5	1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-Oct. 21.....	.....	82	
Turkey:				
Beirut.....	June 27-July 1.....	1	.....
Constantinople.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6.....	1	.....
Erzeroum.....	July 8-Oct. 14.....	21	1	
Smyrna.....	May 27-Oct. 15.....	.....	12	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 27-Oct. 7.....	4	.....

SANITARY REPORTS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

AUSTRIA.

Confirming report of a case of plague in Trieste.

TRIESTE, November 15, 1899.

SIR: Last night I cabled to the Department as follows: "SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington.—17014 (plague)—HOSSFELD."

I now have the honor to make the following supplementary statement:

On the 28th ultimo the Turkish steamer *Polis Metiline* arrived here with a sick seaman on board, who on the 31st ultimo was sent to the city hospital for treatment. The patient's symptoms soon satisfied the attending physicians that his disease was infectious, and he was transferred to one of the isolated pest pavilions near the hospital, where he died on the 4th instant.

The post-mortem examination, conducted by an expert bacteriologist, has left no doubt that the case was one of bubonic plague. It is even stated that this is not the only case of plague that has occurred at Trieste, but it would probably be difficult to prove it.

There is no doubt that the health authorities recognize the gravity of the situation and are doing everything in their power to prevent the spreading of the disease.

Two ships have left this port since the beginning of the present month, viz, the British steamer *Pawnee*, on the 7th instant, and the Austro-Hungarian steamer *Abbazia* on the 11th instant. However, as these vessels seldom make the voyage to the United States in less than from thirty to forty days, I have not deemed it necessary to report their departure by cable.

Respectfully,

FREDK. W. HOSSFELD,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Changes of medical officers on quarantine duty in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, informing this Department that in accordance with Executive order dated January 17, 1899, relating to the detail of medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service to serve as quarantine officers in Cuban and Porto Rican ports, Act. Asst. Surg. Owen W. Stone has been detailed as quarantine officer at Nuevitas, Cuba, vice Asst. Surg. T. F. Richardson, relieved, and Act. Asst. Surg. J. M. Lindsley has been detailed as quarantine officer at Cienfuegos, Cuba, vice Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs, relieved.

Respectfully,

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Tunas de Zaza, Casilda, Santa Cruz, and Jucaro.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, December 4, 1899.

SIRS: I have the honor to report that during the week ended December 2, 21 deaths have occurred in this city, 4 from malaria, 3 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis; no contagious diseases reported.

During the week 10 vessels were inspected on arrival, and 8 on departure.

There have been inspected at this station during the month of November, 64 vessels, 1,965 members of crew, and 689 passengers.

United States tug *Buford* arrived in this port November 30, with 9 passengers and cargo of forage for the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, and left for New York, December 1.

Tunas de Zaza.—Dr. Francisco Ravella reports 7 deaths during the week, 1 from malaria, 2 from intestinal diseases, and 1 from tuberculosis; no contagious diseases reported. Inspected 6 vessels during the week.

Casilda.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 6 deaths in the city of Trinidad during the week, 1 from malaria and 1 from intestinal diseases. Five cases of smallpox, 4 children and the mother, appeared in the city the first of the week, but the type is very mild. They were all removed to an isolated house on the outside of the city, and under the care of the municipal physician, Dr. M. Aporicie, are doing well, but will be kept in quarantine some days after recovery for better precautions. Five vessels inspected during the week.

Santa Cruz del Sur.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths and no contagious diseases during the week. Inspected 11 vessels during the week.

Jucaro.—Ramon San Pelayo reports no deaths and no contagious diseases at that port during the week. Inspected 6 vessels during the week.

Respectfully,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Steamship Buenos Ayres released from quarantine at Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, December 2, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the passengers of the steamship *Buenos Ayres*, undergoing detention at Mariel Quarantine Station, were released on November 30.

No cases of illness developed among the passengers while in quarantine, and everyone seemed perfectly satisfied with the accommodations provided for them, with the exception of the food supplied at times by the Spanish trans Atlantic Line, with regard to which some complaint was made by the passengers.

Acting Assistant Surgeons McConnell and Torralbas returned to Havana on the same date as the passengers.

I have left a force of 6 attendants at Mariel for the purpose of disinfecting the buildings that have been utilized during the detention of the passengers of the *Buenos Ayres*, and also for the purpose of cleaning up the place and putting it in better shape for subsequent use.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, December 7, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report for the week ended December 2, 1899:

Six cases of yellow fever, and 1 death, were reported during the week, which was a decided decrease from the week previous. On the 2d instant there were 9 cases of yellow fever under treatment.

The detained passengers and crew of the Spanish steamer *Buenos Ayres* were released from Mariel Quarantine Station on the 30th ultimo and returned to Havana, no cases of quarantinable or other disease having occurred among them while at Mariel.

A force of 6 men has been retained at the Mariel Quarantine Station for the purpose of cleaning up the reservation, looking after the buildings, and doing such slight repairs as may be necessary in order to keep the place in condition in case it should be found necessary to use it again in the near future.

In accordance with information received from State Health Officer Porter, the restrictions against nonimmune travel to Key West and Tampa were removed on the 2d instant, but still remain in force against Miami.

Baggage for all points in southern Florida, including Tampa, continues to be disinfected; and also baggage for New Orleans, in accordance with the maritime quarantine regulations of the Louisiana board of health as stated by Surg. H. R. Carter in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of November 10, 1899. For other points in the Gulf and South Atlantic States baggage is being inspected, and disinfected if necessary; but if found to be in good sanitary condition, and not including any of the prohibited articles, it is allowed to pass without disinfection. Baggage for Porto Rico also continues to be disinfected.

The quantity of baggage disinfected by the barge *Protector* during the week ended December 2, 1899, was as follows: Trunks, 147; valises, 142; parcels, 43; total, 332.

Thirteen vessels were inspected and cleared at this port during the period covered by this report and 1 vessel was disinfected.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual mortality table for the week ended December 2, 1899, and also statistics relating to cases and deaths from yellow fever during the month of November, 1899.

Respectfully,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Mortality table for Havana for week ended December 2, 1899.

Diseases—	Deaths.
Tuberculosis	17
Pernicious	2
Hydrophobia	1
Malarial	3
Enteritis	6
Pneumonia	3
Yellow fever	1
Total deaths from all causes during the week	112

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of yellow fever cases and deaths for the month of November, 1899.

GENERAL DATA.

HAVANA, CUBA, December 7, 1899.

Remaining from October.....	24
Taken sick during the month.....	42
Total.....	66
Deaths during month.....	18
Recoveries during month.....	41
Under treatment December 1.....	7
Total.....	66

CASES ON HAND DECEMBER 1, 1899.

At hospitals as follows:	
Las Animas.....	2
La Benefica.....	2
Q. de Dependientes.....	1
Covadonga.....	2
Total.....	7

	Cases.	Deaths.
Localities—		
Havana.....	40	18
Naval quarters.....	1	
Ships in harbor.....	1	
Total.....	42	18
Nationalities—		
Americans.....	13	5
Spaniards.....	29	13
Total.....	42	18

Case of yellow fever at Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, December 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 1 case of yellow fever was reported yesterday in the person of Act. Asst. Surg. Wm. B. Summerall, U. S. A. He has been sent to the military hospital, and all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.**Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, and Isabela de Sagua.*

MATANZAS, CUBA, December 5, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended December 2, 1899:

Matanzas.—Fifteen deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 22.49 per thousand.

The principal causes of deaths were as follows: Tuberculosis, 4; malarial fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; enteritis, 1; nephritis, 1; meningitis, 1; other causes, 4. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Diphtheria, 2. Seven vessels were inspected on arrival; 5 of these were foreign and 2 were coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 2 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. By the request of the military authority, 3 pieces of baggage were disinfected belonging to Act. Asst. Surg. Wm. B. Summerall, U. S. A., reported as a case of yellow fever. From the history of the case it appears that the patient left here for Miami via Havana, to look after his wife, who had the yellow fever at Miami, and for that, the disease was contracted at one of those two places.

Cardenas.—Act. Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 11 deaths in Cardenas during the week, all from general diseases. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Sixteen vessels were inspected on arrival; 7 of these were foreign and 9 were coasting vessels. Seven bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 3 health certificates given to persons leaving the island.

Isabela de Sagua.—Act. Asst. Surg. Pedro Garcia Riera reports 5 coasting vessels inspected on arrival. One bill of health issued to foreign vessel, and 1 certificate of inspection to a coasting vessel. No sanitary report has been received for the week.

Caibarien.—No report has been received for the week.

Respectfully,

FELIX GARCIA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Nuevitas, Puerto Padre, and Gibara.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, December 4, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended December 2, 1899: Five vessels arrived, and 6 bills of health have been issued. No deaths during the week.

Puerto Padre.—Seven vessels arrived. Number of deaths during the week, 3.

Gibara.—Four vessels arrived; issued 4 bills of health. Number of deaths during week, 3. General health of this community good. No infectious or contagious diseases. Heavy rains during entire week.

Respectfully,

OWEN W. STONE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report at Nuevitas for the week ended December 2, 1899.

NUEVITAS, CUBA, December 2, 1899.

December 2, cachexia malarica, 1.

J. R. ARIZA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Reports from Santiago, Guantanamo, Manzanillo, and Daiquiri.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, November 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the island of Cuba for the week ended November 25:

Santiago.—During this week there was a total of 21 deaths, a decrease of 5 from the preceding week. The following are the principal causes of death: Tuberculosis, 3; tetanus, 1; malarial fevers, 5; intestinal diseases, 3; heart disease, 4; other causes, 5; total, 21. Population, 34,000; mortality, 32.12 per thousand. No new cases of yellow fever have been reported.

Guantanamo.—During this period there was a total of 10 deaths, the following being the principal causes: Heart disease, 2; enteritis, 2; malarial fevers, 2; other causes, 4; total, 10. Six vessels were inspected on arrival and bills of health were issued to 3.

Manzanillo.—Five deaths were recorded in this city, the following being the causes: Malarial fevers, 3; dysentery, 1; senility, 1. Nothing else of interest reported.

Daiquiri.—No report.

Respectfully,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Smallpox in the province of Quebec.

MONTREAL, December 4, 1899.

The present status of the smallpox outbreak in this province is as follows:

Municipality.	County.	Population.	Date of outbreak.	New cases since last report. (a)	Total cases since outbreak.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.	Houses infected since outbreak.	Houses still infected.
St. Philippe de Néri....	Kamouraska	1,049	Aug. 18	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
Mont-Carmel.....	do.....	1,075	Sept 5	40	157	0	102	55	43	29
St. Paschal.....	do.....	3,109	Oct 15	5	20	0	11	9	3	3
Ste. Hélène.....	do.....	1,518	Nov. 15	2	3	0	1	2	1	1
St. Germain.....	do.....	800 (?)	.....do.....	16	18	0	10	8	2	2

a Date of last report, November 27.

Respectfully,

ELZÉAR PELLETIER,
Secretary Board of Health of the Province of Quebec.

ENGLAND.

Inspection of emigrants for the United States.

LIVERPOOL, November 29, 1899.

SIR: Having arrived here the night of the 24th instant, in obedience to Bureau orders of the 6th instant, directing me to proceed to the port of Cadiz, Spain, for the purpose of enforcing the regulations of the

Treasury Department, relating to immigration and quarantine which are provided to be observed at foreign ports by vessels bound for the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico; and supplementary orders of the 14th instant, directing my itinerary, by way of Liverpool, London, Southampton, Marseilles, Barcelona, and Madrid, to witness the mode of handling emigrants at these ports, and to ascertain, if possible, the danger and degree thereof, if any, of the introduction of quarantinable diseases into the United States, through the agency of this traffic, I have the honor to submit the following report upon my observations made at Liverpool:

The day subsequent to reaching this city I called upon the United States consul, Mr. James Boyle, who, as also the vice-consul, Mr. Sulis, rendered me every assistance desired for facilitating the object of my mission. To these gentlemen, as also to Dr. Ryder of the Agricultural Department, and the officials of the various trans-Atlantic steamship lines, I am indebted for courtesies extended during my sojourn here.

At present 5 steamship lines carry on the passenger traffic between Liverpool and ports of the United States. A number of steamers, of two of these lines, have recently been withdrawn from this service owing to their having been subsidized by the British Government for the transportation of troops and supplies to South Africa. The Cunard Line and the White Star Line have one sailing, each, weekly for New York, as has also the American Line for Philadelphia. The Dominion Line sails fortnightly for Boston, and the Allan Line for Halifax and Portland semimonthly, in rotation, during the winter season, and to Quebec and Montreal in the summer. Messrs. Elder, Demster & Co. also contemplate, it is understood, the establishment of a line between here and Halifax.

The bulk of the emigrant traffic is transacted in the spring, summer, and early autumn months, with a decided falling off in the amount of business during the winter season. Quoting from the passenger statistics of this port, from January 1 to September 7 of the current calendar year the total number of second cabin passengers handled was 12,165, and of steerage, 50,588. Of the latter, up to August 1, 6,188 were from the Scandinavian peninsula, 130 from Spain and Portugal, 788 Russian Jews, and 3,486 Finns. A large percentage of the total number were those returning to the United States.

Hull is the chief point of entry for the Islands, for those bound for Liverpool, while Grimsby and Newcastle receive a portion of them. The Russian Jews and those from Spain and Portugal come principally by the way of Bremen and from thence into the Islands through Hull. A small number reach here by the way of London, but in all cases they are sent direct from the place of booking through to the hotels or "boarding houses" maintained for them in Liverpool by the respective steamship lines, and arrive here as late as possible before the date of sailing of their steamers for the States. A number of these hotels were visited, and they elicited much surprise on my part on account of the cleanly and superior manner in which they are maintained.

On the Russo-German frontier there are established, in connection with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, a number of "control stations," for emigrants from Russia, where disinfection of baggage, etc., may be performed. The British steamship lines (island lines) state that the privileges of these stations have been extended to them, although a circular letter claims that only the North German Lloyd Line and the other direct Continental lines can receive their benefit. These stations are in charge of physicians appointed by the German Government, but

I regret to have to state I could learn nothing further as to their scope of usefulness or degree of efficiency,

In the main, the steamship lines plying from this port rely upon these control stations to eliminate diseases and infection appearing in emigrants and baggage coming from Russia. I was further informed that the United States consul at Bremen exercises, in his discretion, some supervision over emigrants from Spanish ports and subjects them to detention and disinfection of effects when believed to be from an infected locality.

A number of the steamship lines, in addition to the ships' surgeons, maintain physicians in this city whose duty it is to visit the hotels when the emigrants arrive and subject them to inspection, while others summon only the ship's doctor to the hotels in case of illness among the inmates. The following is about the method of handling emigrants at this port at the time of embarkation:

In some cases the ship's surgeon makes a hurried inspection at the gang plank as the passengers come on board; following this is another inspection of the second cabin and steerage passengers, and the crew, by members of the Board of Trade, one or more of which number is a physician. Neither of the inspections witnessed, namely, the steamship *Umbria* for New York, and the steamship *Numidian* for Portland, were considered efficient, and in case of the latter vessel it was partly conducted after dark, by the aid of lighted lanterns. Neither is the method of inspecting and certifying baggage and effects what it seems it should be. The consul frankly informed me that he had chiefly to rely on the steamship people for information concerning the condition of emigrants and their effects.

In the absence of any threatened danger, the present methods in vogue here of handling emigrants would seem to suffice, but in case of further dissemination of plague in Russia, or the embarkation of passengers from Portugal through Spanish ports, there is danger, and no small degree of it, of the introduction of plague into the United States through this channel.

Another probable source of danger to which I desire to invite your attention is the large shipments of wool from Kurrachee, India, through this port to the United States. This wool is collected from Afghanistan southward, how far I was unable to learn, and is baled at Kurrachee, where, by referring to the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, it is noted that 5 deaths from plague were reported as late as September 23. The present restrictions on this article are thirty days detention in the warehouses here previous to reshipment to the United States. Indeed it would seem that this source is the most dangerous at present.

A local bacteriologist, recently returned from Bombay, where he had conducted experiments with the *bacillus pestis*, holds that this organism would not continue long viable on this fomites, if unpacked from the bales and exposed, but in absence of any actual proofs, outside of the laboratory, in this direction, his opinion can not be entertained for practical purposes.

I would recommend, therefore, that a commissioned officer of the Service be stationed at this port.

I have been detained here longer than was contemplated by the Bureau, and by myself upon arrival, but all the time so spent was necessary for making observations and collecting information pertinent to this report.

I depart to-day for London.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

The following cablegram has been received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Nydegger:

MARSEILLES, December 11, 1899.

Smallpox epidemic at Marseilles.

NYDEGGER.

GERMANY.

Precautions against plague at Bremen—Destruction of rats.

BREMEN, November 24, 1899.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 17th ultimo, relative to the inadequate disinfecting chamber in the Lloyd Hall at this place, I take pleasure in informing you that the North German Lloyd Company has decided, as a temporary measure, to supply the chamber with the air-exhausting appliance recommended by you.

They intend to place an entirely new disinfecting chamber, supplied with all modern improvements, in their new hall, which will be completed within two years.

In this connection I inclose for your information a translation of a circular which has been issued by direction of the medical commission of the Bremen senate, calling attention to the danger from rats as disseminators of bubonic plague.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. MURPHY,
Vice-Consul.

[Inclosure.]

BREMEN WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
Bremen, November 14, 1899.

To all lessees:

1. By direction of the medical commission of the senate we have to inform you that, in view of the recent spreading of the bubonic plague (pest), it is important to destroy as far as possible the rats in the warehouses of the free port.

Suitable rat traps will be supplied by us upon application to such lessees as may be in need of them.

2. As it is known that rats are easily affected by the plague and aid the spread of the disease, in combating the danger of the introduction of plague it is of great importance that the presence of sick rats be ascertained as speedily as possible. Experience proves that such rats almost always leave their holes and die in exposed places.

We beg you, therefore, to call the attention of your employees to this matter, and to instruct them that rats found dead or dying in the open, unless other causes of death are apparent, must be delivered to the Bacteriological Institute, as provided in the accompanying precautionary regulations.

BREMEN WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
HOERNECKE, President.

INSTRUCTION AS TO THE DISPOSITION TO BE MADE OF RATS FOUND DEAD IN EXPOSED PLACES.

1. *Reason for delivery of dead rats to the Bacteriological Institute.*—As is known, rats are very susceptible to the plague and transmit the contagion to each other by touching and gnawing the dead rats. From the excrement and urine of rats infected with plague the contagion can also be extended to human beings.

It is, therefore, necessary to give special attention to any increase in the number of deaths among the rats.

Rats infected with plague abandon their usual habits in most cases so far as to leave their holes and die in the open.

If a rat be found dead or dying in an exposed place, unless other causes of death are apparent, the case must be regarded as suspicious and a careful investigation will be necessary.

2. *Procedure.*—Without touching it with the finger, the dead rat must, with the aid of tongs or a small shovel, be placed in a glass box provided for the purpose by the Bacteriological Institute.

The glass box should first be taken out of the exterior box in which it is to be transmitted. The glass box must then, after being carefully closed with a glass cover and carefully cleaned with water (or where practicable with a carbolic solution), be wrapped in blotting paper and laid in the exterior box. The latter should be marked with a card, giving date, place where the rat was found, and name of the finder. It should then be closed with tacks which can be easily removed.

If sent by post the tacks should be covered with sealing wax. The box should be further secured with cord in both directions and should be marked—

“HANDLE WITH CARE.

To be delivered by special messenger.”

The boxes referred to can be obtained at the medical department in the office of the free port and at the following police stations and other places.

GIBRALTAR.

Declaration of infection against Alexandria and Lisbon canceled.

GIBRALTAR, November 25, 1899.

The notification by the board of health, published on May 27 and on the 13th instant, respectively, declaring the ports of Alexandria and Lisbon to be infected ports, are hereby canceled by the board.

By order :

JOHN C. KING,
Secretary to the Board of Health.

ITALY.

Report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, November 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended November 29, 1899, the following ships were inspected:

November 25, steamship *Karamania*, of the Anchor Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 366 steerage passengers and 79 pieces of large and 369 pieces of small baggage.

November 24, steamship *Auguste Victoria*, of the Hamburg American Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 26 cabin and 582 steerage passengers and 187 pieces of large and 639 pieces of small baggage.

Respectfully,

ENRICO BUONOCORE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague in Kobe.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, November 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report of infectious diseases in Japan for period October 21 to November 10, inclusive.

It will be observed that, despite the onset of cooler weather, dysentery

continues severely epidemic, and is little less fatal than during the warmer months.

The most important matter in the present report is, however, the appearance of plague in Japan at two widely separated points and outside of the quarantine stations. The general statistics being available only to the 10th instant, but 1 case is reported in Hiogo Ken. I regret to state that 3 other cases have since occurred, and that 3 proved fatal, while the fourth was yesterday reported as dying.

The history of the case in Hiroshima Ken is, briefly, as follows:

The steamer *Omi Maru* arrived at Hiroshima (town) from Formosa on the 4th. On the 5th, 1 of her passengers from Formosa, who had landed, was reported as ill of a suspicious malady, and died the same night with all the symptoms of plague, a diagnosis which was confirmed by bacteriological examination. So far, no second case has been reported from that locality.

Of the cases in Hiogo Ken, which have all been confined to a small suburb of the city of Kobe, the following is the official history: On the 7th instant an employee of a dealer in junk and the lower class of imported goods was suddenly attacked by a disease apparently plague, dying on the evening of the 8th. A microscopic examination showed the plague bacillus, and animals inoculated with the blood of the patient speedily died with the usual lesions of pest. A second man in the vicinity, a wagoner handling imports, died on the 11th, of undoubted plague; on the 12th a third fatal case occurred in the neighborhood, and a fourth, not far off, is reported as moribund.

So far as investigation has progressed, no connection with the previous case at Hiroshima has been detected, or with the steamer which brought the latter from Formosa. It is found, however, that all the victims were engaged in handling, or came in contact with, a certain lot of cotton recently imported from Niuchang, China, where plague has been severely epidemic.

The district in Kobe in which the outbreak took place has been strictly isolated.

The Government seems fully awake to the impending danger and has dispatched Professor Kitasato, with several assistants, to Kobe, as well as an expert force of sanitary police. A conference of leading sanitarians was convened at the home department on the 12th to consider what steps should be taken in the emergency beyond those already provided for in the regulations for the prevention of infectious disease.

The situation seems so grave that I, this morning, notified you of the outbreak by cable, at the same time recommending the appointment of a medical officer at Kobe, a port with frequent and extensive maritime connection with the United States.

The season is perhaps much in our favor, although frost can scarcely be expected before late in December.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague in Kobe.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *November 16, 1899.*

SIR: Referring to my letter of yesterday, reporting 4 cases of plague in Kobe, I have to report that a fifth case has occurred in a different part of the city, the origin of which has not yet been traced.

I have further to inform you that the Government has issued the following instructions to the people generally:

1. Communication must be cut off with any house where a plague patient lies.

2. Sinks must be cleaned, refuse cleared away, and any sewage connected with a plague patient's house must not be allowed to overflow or to permeate the ground.

3. All wells and drains must be repaired if damaged.

4. The water of a well used by a plague patient must not be used by other persons or households.

5. All food must be thoroughly cooked.

6. Any wounds or abrasions on the body must be periodically washed with carbolic acid.

7. Rooms must be kept clean, likewise household chattels, and plenty of light and air must be admitted.

8. Clothes and bedding must be exposed to the sun as much as possible.

9. Dead rats must be collected and burned.

An inland quarantine has been established against Kobe and all trains on the several railroads leading from that place will be regularly inspected.

Respectfully,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of infectious disease in Japan from October 21 to November 10, 1899.

Locality.	Dysentery.		Plague.		Smallpox.		Cholera.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	185	58						
Osaka Fu.....	62	16						
Tokyo Fu.....	190	13						
Aichi Ken.....	110	17						
Akita Ken.....	392	63						
Awamori Ken.....	6,012	685						
Chiba Ken.....	196	50						
Fukui Ken.....	55	20						
Fukuoka Ken.....	38	7						
Fukushima Ken.....	1,651	344						
Gifu Ken.....	143	36						
Gumma Ken.....	110	32						
Hiogo Ken.....	172	63	1	1				
Hiroshima Ken.....	78	28	1	1				
Ibaraki Ken.....	130	40						
Ishikawa Ken.....	136	65						
Iwate Ken.....	5,266	1,306						
Kagawa Ken.....	67	31						
Kagoshima Ken.....	172	33						
Kanagawa Ken.....	155	49						
Kochi Ken.....	211	27						
Kumamoto Ken.....	84	16						
Miyagi Ken.....	1,335	366						
Miyazaki Ken.....	52	11						
Miye Ken.....	33	16						
Nagano Ken.....	529	173						
Nagasaki Ken.....	60	12						
Nara Ken.....	10	1						
Niigata Ken.....	2,323	635						
Oita Ken.....	41	11						
Okayama Ken.....	104	43						
Okinawa Ken.....	41	6						
Saga Ken.....	2	1						
Saitama Ken.....	99	37						
Shidzuoka Ken.....	164	45						
Shiga Ken.....	20	4						
Shimane Ken.....	95	13						
Tochigi Ken.....	134	42						
Tokushima Ken.....	51	17						
Tottori Ken.....	25	11						
Toyama Ken.....	90	27						
Wakayama Ken.....	28	2						
Yamagata Ken.....	290	64						
Yamaguchi Ken.....	65	16						
Yamanashi Ken.....	226	84						
Yehime Ken.....	41	12						
The Hokkaido.....	92	(a)						
Taiwan(Formosa)a.....								
Total.....	21,563	4,646	3	2				

a No report.

MEXICO.

Concerning items mentioned in reports from Vera Cruz, etc.

The following letter has been received through the Mexican ambassador and Secretary of State:

REPORTS RELATING TO THE YELLOW FEVER.

[Chancellory section No. 327.]

SECRETARY OF STATE,
DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Mexico, November 21, 1899.

The secretary of government, in a letter of the 17th instant, writes to me as follows: Nos. 35, 36, and 37 of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for

this year, published at Washington by the Treasury Department, contain several reports with regard to the spread of yellow fever in those places in the Republic which are suffering from that scourge; and the following language is used concerning the port of Vera Cruz: (1) That the cases of black vomit, discovered on board the Spanish steamer *Mayo*, in August last, were due to the laborers from the shore, who brought the germs of the disease on board. (2) That the said vessel was not disinfected because the Federal sanitary authorities informed the captain that they required for that purpose a ton of sulphur and \$300. (3) That on the passage from Vera Cruz to Ship Island, to which place the vessel proceeded, a case of yellow fever occurred, and that it is to be remarked that this disease has been found only on Spanish vessels. (4) That a person coming from Vera Cruz arrived at El Paso, Tex., without a certificate that his baggage had been disinfected; that, moreover, it is easy for the passengers for Havana to catch the black vomit from contact with those who are going to Progreso, which contact can not be avoided because the inspection of those passengers is not entrusted to the American commissioner at that place, and, lastly, that Dr. Hodgson himself, who furnished the foregoing information, asserts that the physicians of the port of Vera Cruz accept the presence of albumen in the urine as a test in the diagnosis of yellow fever (vomit). In order to notify your Department, and to make the necessary corrections in the matter, the sanitary delegate at that place was asked for a report, and he made it in the following words: "In compliance with the wish expressed by you in your letter of the 22d instant, I proceed to make the report for which I have been asked concerning the articles in the bulletins which you sent to me, and which I return herewith. In my report of August 14 last I gave you an account of the cases of yellow fever found on board the steamer *Mayo*, stating that we had immediately proceeded to disinfect the rooms occupied by the patients, and to remove the patients from them by transferring them to the civil hospital of San Sebastien, and the clothing, mattresses, pillows, and other similar articles were disinfected in the steaming room of the delegation, as stated by Dr. Hodgson in his report, page 1442 of the bulletin; but it is very difficult to ascertain the cause of the development of the disease on board, as Dr. Hodgson is very positive in asserting that the laborers coming from the shore brought the germs, which is possible, though it is also possible that they were brought by the captain, who went to the city every day on business of the vessel, or that they were brought in the bags used in bringing on board the fresh provisions which were daily bought in the market; but it is not true that cases (of the disease) have been found only on Spanish vessels, as cases occurred on the *Flandilus*, the *Mira*, and the *King Gruffyd*, of English nationality, which cases I reported to your Department at the time, stating that the office under my charge had proceeded, as soon as it was notified (of the cases), to order the transfer of the patients to the city or the hospital, and the proper means of disinfection had been employed immediately, without waiting for Dr. Hodgson to employ them or to suggest them, as might be inferred from the language of one report. At the request of the captain of the steamer *Mayo*, we were about to proceed to disinfect the whole vessel, but, as when he was questioned as to the number of cubic meters in her hold, he replied that there were about 416,900, it was found that, at the rate of 30 grains of flowers of sulphur per cubic meter, it would require 12 tons of that article, the cost of which is \$300 a ton, and he was asked if he was willing to pay that amount, which he refused to do.

As the figures given by the captain were thought to be too large, orders were given to measure the holds, in order to know exactly how much sulphur would be required; but the captain then said that he could not wait for the disinfection, and that he would sail without it; and this is the reason why it was not done. As to the patient said by the American commissioner at Ship Island to have been seen on the way from Vera Cruz to that point, I can assure you that there was no patient at the time of the steamer's departure. With regard to the passenger who passed through El Paso, Tex., coming from Vera Cruz, without having a certificate that his baggage had been disinfected, it was the fault of the passenger himself that he did not come to this office and ask to have it disinfected, notwithstanding the notice published, by order of the council, in the local newspaper having the largest circulation. Dr. Hodgson says that the test for the diagnosis of yellow fever, at this port, is the appearance of albumen in the urine, which is true when the other symptoms of the disease have displayed themselves; but it is not true, as that gentleman seems to mean, that it is regarded by the physicians of this port as a pathognomonic symptom of the disease, and that the diagnosis is not complete until it appears. Dr. Hodgson thinks that passengers for Havana may contract the disease from contact with the passengers going to Progreso, who are not under his supervision like the former, and who are not examined by the Mexican authorities, as he asserts, but he is mistaken in this opinion, as in many others. The examination which he makes of the passengers, according to information obtained from themselves, consists in their proving to him, by the evidence of 2 persons, that they are immunes through long and continued residence at places where the yellow fever is endemic, or that they have once had that disease, or that they come direct from places where it does not exist, the same being their usual place of residence. Moreover, the passengers for Havana and Progreso all pass through this office, in order to procure their disinfection tickets, so as to pay their passage, at which time they are inspected, and their names are taken. Besides, Dr. Hodgson himself has seen the undersigned or the second delegate on board the American steamers a short time before their departure, without knowing whether we had gone there to inspect the passengers, as we did not make it a point to notify him of our business. While having the honor to bring the foregoing facts to your knowledge, I venture to request you, if there is no objection, to apply to the department of foreign relations to send to the United States Marine Hospital Service, through the proper channel, the corrections of the said reports, made by the delegate at Vera Cruz in the letter which I have transcribed, and at the same time to make it duly understood that Dr. Eduardo Licéaga, the president of the council, has never expressed the opinion attributed to him by Dr. Turpin, that there was an epidemic of yellow fever at Orizaba eighteen years ago." I have the honor to transcribe the foregoing to you for the purposes suggested by the council. I send you a copy for the purpose mentioned, and I repeat to you the assurances of my high consideration.

MARISCAL.

To the MEXICAN AMBASSADOR.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *December 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the yellow-fever epidemic that has existed here since May of this year has disappeared.

There has been 1 case of yellow fever in the city during the week, but there has not been a death for seventeen days.

The few cases of smallpox that have occurred have been promptly isolated, and the premises wherein the cases originated thoroughly disinfected. During the past week there have been 2 cases and 1 death reported. The death occurred in the pesthouse and the new cases are confined in that house.

The total mortality in the city during the past week was 26, 9 being from tuberculosis.

I consider the town free from infection, and think it safe to remove all quarantine restrictions. Havana should keep up a rigid inspection, as smallpox could be conveyed from the infected Mexican towns into Havana, the trip consuming from four to five days.

Respectfully,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital-Service.

PARAGUAY.

Further concerning plague reported at Asuncion.

WASHINGTON, December 11, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that in a telegram of the 9th instant the consul of the United States at Asuncion, Paraguay, says: "National health board maintains bubonic plague here; city doctor, Rubio, still declares mortality insignificant."

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,

Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

PORTUGAL.

Plague in Oporto.

LISBON, November 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to refer to my report No. 148, of the 4th instant, and to inclose herewith official bulletins recording the cases of plague that have occurred in Portugal from November 1 to November 20, 1899, both dates inclusive, namely, 41 cases and 17 deaths.

Respectfully,

J. H. THIERIOT,

Chargé d' Affaires.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

[Report No. 234.]

Report from Constantinople.

PLAGUE CASE ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP POLYS MYTILINI.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 23, 1899.

In my last report I laid stress on the plague case which occurred on the Ottoman liner, *Polys Mytilini*, which case proved fatal in one of the Trieste hospitals. As I have already reported, said liner came back to

Constantinople, where, according to the decision of the superior sanitary council, she has been disinfected at the quarantine station of Monastir Aghzi, in the upper Bosphorus. Said disinfection, I am sorry to say, has not been very satisfactory, and if a second plague case occurs on board the *Polys Mytilini* I shall not be surprised. I must refer to a very important fact ascertained on board said steamship: When the sanitary official began the operation to asphyxiate the rats in the hold, the captain declared that no rats would be found on board, having already been asphyxiated by carbonic acid gas developed from the residue of vinification, of which residue the ship was laded in her last voyage to Trieste. Is the death of the rats due to said cause or must it be attributed to plague?

ABOLITION OF THE QUARANTINE AGAINST PLAGUE.

At the last sitting of the International Sanitary Commission the question of the abolition of the ten days' quarantine to ships coming from Egypt was again moved. The Dutch sanitary representative proposed to reduce said quarantine to twenty-four hours only, more than fifteen days having elapsed without any fresh plague case occurring in said land. Other members of said sanitary commission proposed to reduce the quarantine only to five days. My conviction is that plague still exists in Alexandria, though plague cases are not registered. The British sanitary commissioner declared that plague can not spread through bales, goods, and general merchandise; there are no instances, he says, in the plague literature stating the spread of said disease otherwise than through living animals.

The United States sanitary commissioner answered that without relating the spread of plague epidemic in the island of Corfu in 1816 and many other irrefutable instances, we have under our eyes the very recent case of the steamship *Polys Mytilini*, the boatswain of which, without having any communication with men coming from Egypt, where said steamship has not been since ten years, fell ill and died from plague. The president put the question to the vote, that is to say, whether hereafter ships and passengers coming from Egypt were to be subjected to twenty-four hours or to five days' quarantine. The members present were 19. I declared I would abstain from voting; the voters then were 18. Nine votes were cast in favor of the twenty-four hours' quarantine and 9, among which the president's vote, in favor of the five days' quarantine. I forward a French copy of the decision taken on the question.

SANITARY NEWS FROM BASSORAH.

The sanitary news from Bassorah states that cholera is spreading. The sanitary physician announces, the 13th instant, that cholera broke out in the neighborhood of Amara, among the people of the tribe of Tacore Sedjir and at Hadjel, near Shatra. On the 17th it is wired that cholera has made its appearance at Fao. Cholera broke out in the city of Shatra the 18th instant, and the 21st it broke out at Kut-el-Amara.

SANITARY NEWS FROM OTHER PROVINCES OF TURKEY.

From the other provinces the sanitary news states that public health is good.

MORTALITY IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The number of deaths registered in Constantinople from the 6th to the 20th instant is 432, of which 5 are from diphtheria, 14 from typhoid fever, and 32 from acute inflammation of the respiratory apparatus.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,

United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales.*—*Newcastle.*—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 51, including diphtheria, 1, and 2 from enteric fever.

CANADA—*Hamilton.*—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 52,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 6 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Manitoba—Winnipeg.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 45,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 2 deaths from measles.

Quebec—Sherbrook.—Month of November, 1899. Estimated population, 10,760. Total number of deaths, 18. No contagious diseases reported.

GERMANY—*Weimar.*—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 47,438. Total number of deaths, 50. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended November 25, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 19.3 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 29.7, and the lowest in Huddersfield, viz, 12.1.

London.—One thousand five hundred and twenty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 44; scarlet fever, 13; diphtheria, 43; whooping cough, 16; enteric fever, 29, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.5 a thousand. In Greater London 2,054 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 16.4 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 18 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, and 5 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended November 25, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.6 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 3.8, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 42.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 220 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4; measles, 38, and 1 from scarlet fever.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended November 25, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Aberdeen, viz, 13.1, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 37.6 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 581, including diphtheria, 13; measles, 43; scarlet fever, 8, and whooping cough, 14.

HAITI—*Cape Haytien*.—Two weeks ended November 25, 1889. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths, 28. No deaths from contagious diseases.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 221,589. Total number of deaths, 281, including enteric fever, 8, and 38 from phthisis pulmonalis.

JAMAICA—*Kingston*.—Two weeks ended November 18, 1899. Estimated population, 34,314. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

Port Antonio.—Two weeks ended November 18, 1899. Estimated population not reported. Number of deaths not reported. The health of the port is good.

JAPAN—*Nagasaki*.—Ten days ended October 31, 1899. Estimated population, 131,000. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, and 2 deaths from enteric fever.

JAVA—*Batavia*.—Month of October, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No epidemic or contagious diseases.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended October 31, 1899. Estimated population, 180,328. Total number of deaths, 232, including diphtheria, 1, and 3 from enteric fever.

SPAIN—*Cadiz*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 226, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 2 from smallpox.

Month of August, 1899. Total number of deaths, 218, including diphtheria, 2, and 1 from smallpox.

Month of September, 1899. Total number of deaths, 184, including measles, 2, and 5 from smallpox.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Acapulco.....	Nov. 25	6,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aix la Chapelle.....	Nov. 18	132,780	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 25	132,780	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alexandretta.....	Nov. 11	7,500	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 18	7,500	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherstburg.....	Dec. 2	2,300	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amsterdam.....	Nov. 25	521,625	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antwerp.....	Nov. 8	287,462	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Athens.....	Nov. 18	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barmen.....	Nov. 11	137,000	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 18	137,000	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baranquilla.....	do.....	40,000	28	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belize.....	Nov. 30	13,000	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belleville.....	Dec. 4	10,442	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen.....	Nov. 22	68,000	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin.....	Nov. 4	1,607,304	591	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25	22	6	.....
Birmingham.....	Nov. 25	514,956	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	9	7
Bluefields.....	do.....	3,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen.....	Nov. 11	145,000	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Nov. 18	145,000	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breslau.....	Nov. 11	300,000	183	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	1
Do.....	Nov. 18	300,000	164	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Bristol.....	Nov. 25	220,911	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....
Brussels.....	Nov. 18	551,611	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....
Budapest.....	Nov. 19	640,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....
Cairo.....	Oct. 28	570,062	302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	4	.....
Do.....	Nov. 4	570,062	368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....
Do.....	Nov. 11	570,062	327	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	4	.....

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Catania.....	Nov. 23	124,000	56	3										
Chemnitz.....	Nov. 11	163,000	110											
Chihuahua.....	Dec. 2	18,000	25					8						
Christiania.....	Nov. 25	225,000	66						1	2	1	2	1	
Coburg.....	Nov. 11	20,065	8											
Do.....	Nov. 18	20,065	7											
Cologne.....	Nov. 11	359,950	105	15							1	1	2	
Do.....	Nov. 18	359,950	125	13								1	11	
Colombo.....	Oct. 28	130,000	84											
Colon.....	Nov. 29	8,000	61											
Constantinople.....	Nov. 20	875,000	225											
Copenhagen.....	Nov. 18	351,000	123						2	2	3			4
Corunna.....	Nov. 25	38,400	22					1						
Crefeld.....	do.....	108,183	29											
Dresden.....	Nov. 4	399,400								2		1	4	4
Do.....	Nov. 11	399,400	144						1	1	1	1	4	4
Dundee.....	Nov. 25	166,072	54									1	9	2
Edinburgh.....	do.....	298,927	87							1	1			
Flushing.....	do.....	18,371	3											
Frankfort on the Main.....	Nov. 11	255,000	66								1	1	1	1
Do.....	Nov. 18	255,000	76											
Funchal.....	Nov. 19	36,982	16											
Geneva.....	Nov. 4	95,348	30											
Do.....	Nov. 11	95,348	34										1	
Ghent.....	Nov. 25	162,652	74											
Gibraltar.....	Nov. 19	25,900	9								1	2		
Girgenti.....	Nov. 18	24,428	7											
Glasgow.....	Nov. 25	733,903	290											
Guatenburg.....	Nov. 18	122,205	38							3	6	6	12	4
Guatemala.....	Nov. 17	65,000	36								2	2	2	
Halifax.....	Dec. 2	45,000	17						1					
Hamburg.....	Nov. 25	675,351	154							1				
Havre.....	Nov. 18	119,470	54							2	2			
Hongkong.....	Oct. 21	248,710	106	12								1		1
Do.....	Oct. 28	248,710	100	18	1					2				
Kingsston, Canada.....	Dec. 1	18,000	1							1				
Königsburg.....	Nov. 11	181,047									10			
Do.....	Nov. 18	181,047							1		5	1		
Leeds.....	Nov. 25	423,889	170								1	6	2	5
Leighorn.....	Nov. 19	104,948	35											
Do.....	Nov. 26	104,948	53											
Leipzig.....	Nov. 18	430,655	137											
Leith.....	Nov. 25	77,385	27							1	1	6		
Liege.....	Nov. 11	170,175	37											
Do.....	Nov. 18	170,175	45										1	
Licata.....	Nov. 11	20,000	13											
Liverpool.....	Nov. 25	668,645	302						1					
Livingston, Guatemala.....	do.....	1,500	2							4	7	7	9	21
London.....	do.....	6,528,434	2,054							3	14	61	49	21
Lyons.....	Nov. 18	466,028	156							2				
Mannheim.....	do.....	129,161	33											
Manchester.....	Nov. 25	546,010	199								2		3	
Marseilles.....	Nov. 20	447,344	295											
Do.....	Nov. 27	447,344	216											
Mayence.....	Nov. 25	80,000	16											
Messina.....	do.....	107,000	34											1
Milan.....	do.....	482,505	4							3				
Monterey.....	Nov. 24	25,000	44											
Moscow.....	Nov. 11	1,000,000	462								2	9	14	2
Do.....	Nov. 18	1,000,000	441								2	10	4	4
Munich.....	Nov. 4	445,000	212					1						1
Do.....	Nov. 11	445,000	206											2
Newcastle on Tyne.....	Nov. 25	228,625	83								1	2		1
Nottingham.....	do.....	250,000	91									3		
Nuremberg.....	Nov. 4	236,910	114								9	3		
Do.....	Nov. 11	236,910	98										15	
Odessa.....	Nov. 18	414,800	165									1	2	14
Osaka and Hiogo.....	Nov. 11	214,119	132		3					2		3	4	
Palermo.....	Nov. 18	300,000	122						1			1	4	
Panama.....	Nov. 28	16,000												
Paris.....	Nov. 25	2,511,955	886							12	3	3	2	3
Plymouth.....	do.....	99,848	29									1		1
Port Limon.....	do.....	3,500	3											
Prague.....	Nov. 18	190,260	99							3	1	6		
Puerto Cortes.....	Nov. 29	2,000	0											

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Quebec	Dec. 2	73,000											
Rhemes	Nov. 18	107,709	30							3			
Do	Nov. 25	107,809	29							12			1
Rotterdam	do	318,690	111								1	4	
St. Etienne	Nov. 15	117,485	114							8		2	
St. John, New Brunswick	Dec. 2	45,000	10	1									
St. Petersburg	Nov. 18	1,267,023	543				3	1	21	17	31	23	2
St. Stephen, New Brunswick	Dec. 2	3,000	0										
Santa Cruz, Teneriffe	Nov. 18	33,425	14								2		
Smyrna	Nov. 12	30,000	60							1			
Do	Nov. 19	30,000	68	11						2		1	
Solingen	Nov. 4	16,000	19										
Do	Nov. 11	16,000	9										
Do	Nov. 18	16,000	14										1
Southampton	Nov. 25	82,126	28								3		
South Shields	do	162,312	39								1		
Stettin	Nov. 11	153,000	65							2		1	3
Do	Nov. 18	153,000	58							1			2
Stuttgart	Nov. 16	162,934	44										
Do	Nov. 23	162,934	50										
Sunderland	Nov. 25	145,613	43							1	2		1
Do	Nov. 28	145,613	51								2	1	
Tamatave	Oct. 29	6,000	6		3								
Do	Nov. 5	6,000	9		5								
Tampico	Nov. 24	12,000	18										
Do	Nov. 30	12,000	16										
Trapani	Nov. 18	45,095	17										
Trieste	Nov. 11	166,499	73	1						3	3	3	
Do	Nov. 18	166,499	74							2	4	3	4
Tuxpam	Nov. 27	10,000	12										
Uttala	Nov. 18	800	0										
Do	Nov. 25	800	0										
Valencia	do	143,861							5				
Venice	Nov. 10	172,888	75								1		1
Vera Cruz	Nov. 20	25,000	26				1						
Victoria	Nov. 11	20,000	6										
Do	Nov. 18	20,000	4										
Do	Nov. 25	20,000	9							1			
Do	Nov. 30	20,000	7							1			
Vienna	Nov. 11	1,639,811	558								5	11	9
Do	Nov. 18	1,639,811	523							1	5	8	5
Warsaw	do	601,408	232								8	3	8
Windsor, Nova Scotia	Dec. 2	3,000	1				5	2					
Winnipeg	do	45,000											1
Yokohama	Nov. 11	189,455	32							4		2	
Zurich	do	163,837	32								1		
Do	Nov. 18	163,837	37								1		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.